CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1859. NUMBER 188.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY, 8, 1859.

For Telegraphic News see Fourth Page.

Legislative Proceedings.

The proceedings of the Legislature on the 3d inst. will be found on the third page.

The Great Fraud on the State.

Full particulars of the investigation by the Senate Finance Committee of the recently discovered fraud in the office of the Fund Commissioner, will be found on the second page.

Must Have an Office.

The Democracy in our Legislature are fussy fellows. On Saturday Mr. Detrich, of Randolph County, reported from the House Committee on Finance, a bill to appoint Wm. B. Fondey agent to pay the interest on the State debt, requiring him to keep an office in New York, and giving him a salary of *two thousand dollars per annum!* This, as Mr. Church, of McHenry, immediately declared, was a direct infraction of the Constitution in Section 19 of Article IV, which is as follows:

"Sec. 19. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (a majority of the Senators concurring) appoint all officers whose offices are established by the Constitution, or may be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for; and no *other officer shall be appointed or elected by the General Assembly.*"

These twelve brawlers for popular sovereignty fought their bill through a heated discussion, determined to appoint Mr. Fondey to an office which the people wouldn't give him, and which the Constitution prevents him from holding unless his commission comes first from Gov. Bissel. It was finally re committed to the Finance Committee, where if its authors know what is good for them, they will allow it an infinite repose.

Hick of Gallatin.

Hick, the chap who undertook the job of introducing and putting through the Lecompton Charter for this city, tried his hand at de-scribing Republicanism the other day. The *Journal's* correspondent writes:—He said that in the north part of the State it was *black*; in the middle sections it was party-colored, yellow, a kind of mulatto party; down south, in Egypt, it was "a kind of a wishy-washy, milk-and-water party, with no distinctive or well defined principles—*very much like the Democracy!*" These were his exact words, and, as you can well imagine, they "brought down the House."

We stated, recently, that this genius resided in Shawneetown, which, by the way, is a Republican town, if it is in Egypt. But it seems we were mistaken. His home in addition is said to be at a little place known as "New Haven," Gallatin Co. The Republicans of Shawneetown are indignant at the imputation that one of their citizens would be guilty of the disgraceful act of introducing into the Legislature the iniquitous Lecompton swindle of Dyer, Sheahan & Co. We beg their pardon, and assure our Republican friends of Shawneetown that the error was unintentional.

Fire at Earlville.

We learn that on Sunday night last the barn and some other out-houses belonging to Mr. N. Hedges, of Earlville, were destroyed by fire—the work of incendiaries. Some time ago, it will be remembered, the Seminary building at Earlville was blown to fragments by a charge of powder placed beneath its foundations; and subsequently ineffectual attempts were made to fire the barn of Mr. Haight, of that place, and the Railroad freight depot. It is supposed the fire on Sunday night was set by the same parties, and that their object was revenge for the summary proceeding of the citizens of Earlville nearly a year ago in putting a stop to the local liquor traffic.

The parties suspected—some five or six in number—were promptly arrested and taken to Ottawa yesterday for examination. Our informant says that among the effects discovered in the house of those arrested, were papers implicating them in criminal offences, materials for making counterfeit money, and combustible materials for incendiary purposes.

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Lumber in any way

of

CIRCULAR SAWING MILLS!

PATENTED May 4, 1858, since which time sales

LLS

using a Saw 8½ to 6 feet in diameter according to stock!

on Cards 18 to 20 cents each.

us and the best adapted to the wants of the lumber

truth.

C. Sears & Co., Hilliard & Morton, Galen Eastman,

Jas. V. Dick, Joseph Wilde & son, Thomas & Lawton,

Wilson & Lyon, Howard & Co., Hughes & Co.,

S. & J. Riener, Lounds & Lushington, J. M. Dalton & Bro.,

Brasher & Orr, Henry Hudson & Co., R. Brasher & Co.,

W. Bunn, A. A. Isley, H. Woodworth & Co., Parsons & Parks, Stoutter & Mead, Hannah, Loy & Co., John Cheney & Co., Ottawa, Ill.

Chicago, Dec. 20th, 1858.

We have, also, to refer to the following gentlemen, who are well acquainted with all the practical workings, perfect and reliable of my Mills:

Hon. Wm. T. Powers, Grand Rapids, Mich. do.

Hon. Wilder D. Foster, do. do.

Hon. George Martin, do. do.

Hon. O. M. McCray, do. do.

Hon. Isaac Peterson, Kas., do.

Henry Ehrick, Esq., do.

Reed, Wood, Esq., do.

Hon. Jas. V. Campbell, Detroit, Mich.

C. J. Walker, Esq., do.

Hon. T. J. Hemrich, Allegan, Mich.

Hon. H. D. W. Holland, Mich.

Hon. Henry Fredrick, New Haven, Mich.

Hon. T. W. Ivory, do.

H. Mason, Esq., Muskegon, Mich.

Hon. Morris, Esq., do. do.

Hon. H. Perry, Esq., White River, Mich.

John Van Arman, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

Walter Lull, do. do.

AND HUNDREDS MORE IF NECESSARY.

In ordering a machine, it is necessary to know whether you want a *Left hand* or a *Right hand* machine. Machines are so constructed that as to client from the saw or saw-mandrel to the pulley, but it is left or right hand, as the circular may be required. It is very desirable to have the circular mill in the direction of the log to the log carriage, as the saw then runs with the reverse, at convenience requires the saw to run against the log, which hand will be required in a left hand mill, or right hand mill, is governed entirely by the location of the mill, or the manner in which the logs are to be handled. Some prefer to have the saw run against the log, while others prefer to have it run with the log, and in some instances, where the circular saw is placed between two gangs of saws, it is necessary to have one gang of saws run with the saw, and the other gang against the saw, as the case may be.

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AND HUNDREDS MORE IF NECESSARY.

Tripp, Hale & Co.,

PATENT OFFICE DEPOT.

lsl9 2m No. 160 Lake street, Chicago.

Winter Arrangement.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

LAKE SHORE LINE

Great Mail and Express Route to St. Paul.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1858, Passenger Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

LEAVE CHICAGO, FROM STATION CORNER OF WATER & DEARBORN STS.

8:30 A. M.—Morning Express, connecting with Milwaukee at 12:55 P. M.

12:00 P. M.—Night Express, for Freeport, Dubuque, Rockford, Elgin, Prairie du Chien, Portage, Madison, Watertown, Waukesha, Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Winnebago, Appleton, Menasha and Neenah, connecting with Milwaukee at 8:15 P. M., and with Lake Shore at Waukegan at 9:15 P. M. Sleeping car attached.

WAY TRAIN LEAVES CHICAGO AT 5:00 P. M.—Stopping at all stations, and arriving at Waukegan at 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Milwaukee with La Crosse, Winona & Mississippi Railroad, Horicon, Beaver Dam, Portage City and La Crosse Railroads, and Lake Shore Line for Buffalo. At Grand with three daily line of stages for Fox River Valley, Green Bay, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Winnebago, Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Port Washington and Milwaukee.

At Genoa Junction with the Pecatonica and Belvidere Railroad.

At Rockford, Freeport, Dubuque, Galena, Elgin and Prairie du Chien.

At Racine Junction, with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad for Racine, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Dubuque, Galena, Rockford, Freeport, Portage and Watertown.

Freight Trains leave Milwaukee at 9:30 A. M., and Chicago at 9 A. M. daily.

H. L. SYKES, JR., Sup't.

Chicago, Dec. 20th, 1858.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

NOW COMPLETED AND CARS RUN

from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great Eastern lines.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL ROUTE.

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York Maryland and Virginia.

Remember, by taking this route, you have the benefit of the Western Railroad, with the celebrated Bridge at Rochester, by taking this route, you have the benefit of all the connections of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Trains leave Chicago from corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, as follows:

8:30 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, Sundays excepted.

12:00 M.—Night Express, daily, Sundays excepted.

Connections in crossing with Cars at Crestline, Fort Wayne, Alliance, Rochester, Allegheny City, Pittsburg, Altoona, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City.

Also, direct in Columbus, Steubenville, Wheeling, Cumberland, Hagerstown, Harper's Ferry, Interior towns of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Also trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers booked and will find themselves both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive baggage masters at the depots, to convey their baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the West, and at the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren and Dearborn streets, or at the office of the Company, Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

JOHN B. ANDERSON, Gen'l Sup't.

J. N. UBRIAM, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. have effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of freight through, property can now be shipped on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, to New York and Boston, with promptness and despatch. Our rates will be made as low as by any railroad.

J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agt., Pittsburgh, Pa.

lsl6-6 - WINTER ARRANGEMENT - 1858-59

VIA

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 28, Trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago, as follows:

St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans Express.....11:00 A.M.

Night Express.....10:00 P.M.

St. Louis and Cairo Express.....10:00 P.M.

(Daily. Sundays excepted.)

For Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Terre Haute, Alton, Jefferson City, Kansas, and all points on Missouri river

Memphis, Napoleon, Vicksburg, Natchez, Galveston, NEW ORLEANS,

And all intermediate points.

A sleek berth, with a passenger car attached to the Express train will leave at 1.30 o'clock, for Kankakee only.

On Saturdays a passenger car will be run on the Night train as far as Centralia.

Passengers for Indianola will take the 10 A.M. and 10 P.M. trains.

CONNECTIONS.

The 11:00 P.M. train makes direct connections at Kankakee with the Night Express for Cairo, and at Mattoon with Express for Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Cincinnati; at Madison with Peoria Night Express; at Alton Railroad for Alton and St. Louis.

Also with the Illinois Central Railroad for Dunleith.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS AND INFORMATION,

Apply at the Company's Office in the Great Central Depot, at the foot of Lake street, or at the Company's Office in the Rock Island Depot, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Gen'l Sup't.

W. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent Dubuque Division.

W. H. ARTHUR, Ass't. Superintendent.

Chicago, Nov. 28, 1858.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1858, Trains on this road will leave Chicago as follows:

9:00 A. M. For Beloit, Janesville, Madison and Prairie du Chien.

3:00 P. M. For Janesville and Madison.

5:00 P. M. For Janesville and Madison.

Connection is made at Janesville with the Northern Division of the through U. S. mail for all points in the Northwest.

Connection is made from Chicago to Prairie du Chien without change of cars.

Passengers leaving Chicago at 9:00 A. M. arrive at Prairie du Chien with a daily line of United States Mail Coaches.

ISAAC L. DUNLAP, Supt.

Chicago, Dec. 20th, 1858.

200 BALES PRIME NEW YORK

Hops, for sale by

SAWYER, PARSE & CO

lsl9 2m

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.—The new edifice just completed on Wabash Avenue by the Church of the Holy Communion, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday morning last, by Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, Bishop of Wisconsin, assisted by Rev. Mr. Whipple, the Rector; Rev. Mr. Osborne, Missionary on the Illinois Central Railroad; Rev. Mr. Greene, of the Diocese of North Carolina, and Rev. Dr. Kelly. The services were those of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and were witnessed by a large and deeply interested congregation. An eloquent and impressive sermon, suited to the occasion, was delivered by Bishop Kemper.

This Church edifice, which was designed by O. L. Wheelock, and built of wood by Coey & Sullivan, is of the simple Gothic style, with an English turret mounted by a cross; the nave is 42 by 76 feet, the chancel 14 by 16, with the Vestry room on one side, and the Study on the opposite side. The windows are of stained glass, executed by Robert Carse of this city, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and are specimens of work that do honor to his skill. The seats are in the form of slips, and extend from the centre to the wall aisles, finished with black walnut, in a comfortable and convenient style. On the window over the entrance door are those inscriptions: "Make not my Father's House an house of Merchandize."—"My house shall be called a House of Prayer for all people." On the panels each side of the chancel are the texts, in old English: "The Spirit and the Bride say come; and let him that heareth say come; and let him that is athirst come; and whosoever will, let him come and drink of the Water of Life freely."—"Pure Religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this: To visit the widows and fatherless in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." The chancel window has in the centre, a Dove—a Cross—*"Gloria in Excelsis"*—a Lamb. North side-light, Alpha—Trinity—Font—"One Baptism for Remission of Sins." South side-light, Omega—Cup and Paten—"This do in remembrance of me." Both of the windows are bordered by heads of wheat and grapes. The Church, as a whole, is one of the best designed and plenned we have ever entered, and as a work of art is an honor to its designer and builders.

The Church of the Holy Communion is a *Free Church*. It was designed as a free Church from its inception, and will forever remain a *Free Church*. Its Rector, Rev. H. B Whipple, is a gentleman combining the character of an eloquent preacher, and a devoted, earnest faithful Christian Pastor. He is an earnest and zealous advocate of free churches, and to his untiring efforts, seconded by a few firm and devoted friends, are the people of his charge indebted for the complete success of an undertaking the fruits of which were set before them on this occasion.

On the evening of the same day of the dedication, service was held in the Church. All the clergymen who were there in the morning were present in the evening, with the addition of Rev. Dr. Clarkson, of St. James; Rev. J. G. Gassman, of St. Anagarius; Rev. J. O. Barton, of the Church of the Atonement, and Rev. J. W. Clark, of Grace Church. There was a very large audience in attendance. The Rev. Mr. Whipple, the Rector, delivered a discourse on the occasion, in which he gave a clear and concise history of the Church of the Holy Communion, from its first inception to the present time. From that discourse we gather the following facts:

Less than two years ago, one of our city clergy met five laymen in a private parlor in this city, and formed a Free Church. They had not been long enough together to be weary, and two members of St. James' Church joined them in the organization. They were all young men, without means, and their work was a work of faith. One of that number, more particularly to which this Free Church owes its origin, had long felt, from the peculiar character of our population, and the rapid growth of our city, that such a Church was needed, and that it was the true Gospel plan; and so he went to work. The present Rector was called to fill that office. It was a sore trial to him to leave a well-ordered Parish, with its loving hearts, and come to this field. But he yielded to what he considered a duty, and came. He commenced his duties. The little flock never seemed so small, as on that first Sunday when they gathered in Metropolitan Hall. They had hardly commenced when the financial troubles came. Warmest friends were crippled and many left the city, and this time the Parish of St. James kindly offered them the use of their old Church and it was accepted. After occupying it one week, it was burned. One year ago this very day and they were without a place of worship—a houseless flock.

The building of a church in times like these was a work to try his faith, and yet the first brother he approached, gave him such "God speed" that his trust in the Church would be built, and every gift had been bestowed so kindly, and often with such loving words, that it made him remember our Master's saying, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Two gentlemen gave five hundred dollars each, and they selected the sentences inscribed upon the walls. A friend generously gave a lot in another part of the city, to be used as the vestry may direct. One gave two thousand dollars; twenty gave one hundred dollars, each; thirteen gave fifty dollars each; fourteen gave twenty-five dollars each; five gave twenty dollars each; one gave fifteen dollars, and four gave ten dollars each. The lettering of the panels was the gift of the minister who presided at the organization of the Parish. The Bishop's chair and altar were the gift of one who gave two hundred dollars to the Church. The chancel windows were a thanksgiving offering from another of the vestry, who also gave one hundred and fifty dollars. The service books for the chancel were the offering of a lady, who has proved herself a generous friend. The communion service and the communion linen were each gifts of ladies.

The Church has all been paid for.

Hence, with the windows and the fixtures.....$4,200

The lot for the Vestry.....200

The building for the rear of the Church.....750

Paid for a parsonage at a cost of.....600

The Church Furniture, Organ, &c., will cost.....300

The present number of communicants is 90.

The Altar of the Congregation have been for missionary purposes, $170; for the Church's poor, $475; and for Parish purposes, $3,883.81 making in all with the gifts from others to help build the Church, $9,883.81.

This was pledged to be a Free Church by those who founded it, and that pledge has been repeated by every gift towards building it.

After the conclusion of Mr. Whipple's discourse, Rev. Dr. Clarkson made some well timed and judicious remarks and the congregation were dismissed.

EXCELSIOR SOCIETY FESTIVAL.—This is the evening appointed for the grand festival of the Excelsior Society at the Richmond House. The dinner will commence precisely at 4 o'clock, to be closed with speeches, sentiments, &c. The well known skill of the hosts of the Richmond in this peculiar feature of the entertainment is appreciated by all. In the evening will take place the ball and banquet. Of course every son of York will consider it a duty as well as a pleasure, to join in these festivities. We recommend all of our friends to obtain their tickets early to-day, as the number is limited, and they may be disappointed.

☞ Messrs. Bryant, Bell & Stratton have received an invitation from the General Committee, to join in the procession on the 22d inst., with the graduates and students of Bells' Commercial College, and of Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College. This is an honor well merited. The students and graduates will meet at the college rooms in Larmon Block this evening, to make suitable arrangements for participating in the celebration, and also for their Festival on the 17th inst. The occasion of the meeting is worthy of a large attendance.

THE JOURNEYS CASE IN PRESS.—McNally & Co. have in press, and will shortly issue in handsome pamphlet form, the Jumpertz trial, just concluded in this city. The work embraces an accurate report of the evidence, arguments of counsel, and decision of the court in points of law, the whole comprising an accurate history of the case. The work will be carefully prepared by a member of the Chicago bar.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—There will be preaching at this church (corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets), on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. During the past week there has been a very interesting series of meetings in that church, and we understand considerable religious interest awakened.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The February term of the Recorder's Court commenced its session yesterday morning. The room has been refitted and renovated since the last term—the old seats taken out and replaced by new ones—and for convenience and elegance, is second to none other in this city or country. The following are the persons drawn for jurors:

GRAND JURY.

Edward Foster, John Devitt, Redmond Prindeville, G. D. Dickenson, Patrick McNulty, Jas. Southard, W. H. Bolton, John A. Barney, Henry A. Honore, C. J. Wilder, G. J. Chapin, Thos. Clark, P. H. Hyde, A. H. Reed, G. Boman, S. R. Ball, James Parker, B. F. Haldeman, W. W. Solstontall, Wm. Wayman, Joshua Leonard, Wm. H. Sampson, Reuben Taylor.

PETIT JURY.

Franklin Hathaway, A. C. Hesnig, C. Olsson, A. Bauer, John Cross, Caspar Butz, Charles F. Deane, T. Wadsworth, J. Lawson, George A. Sackett, Caspar Feifer, S. B. Haggard, L. J. McCormick, Edwin Ballard, D. A. Gage, Benj. Ackley, D. L. Jacobs, Julius Kershoff, Ira Y. Munn, R. D. Darling, A. Wilbeck, Julius C. Fisher, Amos Benedict, Henry Giles.

There had been committed for trial, since the close of the last term, forty-eight persons for the following offenses: 26 for larceny; 2 for assault with deadly weapon; 1 for stabbing; 1 for forgery; 2 for burglary; 2 for obtaining money under false pretences; 1 for keeping a house of ill-fame; 1 for passing counterfeit money.

The Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and the grand jury was called. His Honor made a brief charge to them to the following effect:

You will do your business with dispatch. You will find that in all bodies called upon to act in concert, one man should preside as much as the Court should preside over the business of this court.

On all cases where you see any object to be attained by the complaining witnesses, either by way of money or reputation, over and beyond the administration of justice, you should examine the case carefully.

Do not occupy too much time with small cases to the detriment of larger ones.

You are to take up no cases except where parties have been arrested and have had a preliminary examination. Those lying in jail should receive your first attention.

The petit juror were then impanelled and the Court took up the civil cases.

ELGIN MILK.—The Elgin *Gazette* says that the total amount of milk sent from that town to Chicago, during the past year, was 227,067 gallons, which, at the average price of nine cents a gallon, gives the sum of $20,436.23. There being about twenty dairymen in that town engaged in this business, this sum gives them about $1,000 each. This sum, says the *Gazette*, if promptly paid, would keep Elgin and the neighborhood in pocket money. But the receivers of milk in Chicago are not prompt payers, and some of the above amount is not, and probably never will be, paid. Elgin milk, when it leaves the depot there, is always pure, but it sometimes gets mixed with swill milk, after it reaches this city, and is sold from wagons marked Elgin. There are men in Chicago who get their business pure and wholesome milk; from the Fox River Valley, and among the number we feel quite sure is Mr. I. H. Wagner, at the corner Des Plaines and Van Buren streets.

DILLINGHAM ARRESTED.—D. D. Dillingham, the senior partner of the firm of Dillingham, Howe & Co., of whom L. G. Hine, who was arrested in this city on Friday last, was the chief operator, was arrested at Bloomington on Saturday, and brought to this city by one of Capt. Bradley's detectives on Sunday. Dillingham, when arrested, was at work in a grist mill, dressing stones. He had circulated a large number of cards, circulars &c., of the firm of this county without distinction of party, that he (Dillingham) was a candidate for the State Senate from the Bloomington District. It should be made. That the defendant in this case was a candidate for the Senate is none here. That justice is almost denied to the people, that the Circuit Court is the scene of bribery and all of them strained every nerve, and at all times resorted to the most unfair means to obtain their ends, is a fact that is but too well known to the people of this county.

That the details into which the Committee has gone, has developed a state of facts that must shock every lover of right and justice, and must convince everybody to every mind that no two men can dispose of the same matter before the Courts in those grounds and show the imperative necessity of granting relief in some form.

That your petitioners are advised that under our present constitution, the Judges of the Circuit Courts, as well Judges to the County cannot be increased, and that this can be done only by the Legislature, and that the Judges in the Common Pleas Court.

And the petitioners, as suitors as officers of the State to whom by profession and by law the administration of justice is entrusted, are deeply interested in the matter, and therefore are fully aware of the pressing need of the additional Judges, and are willing to bear their just and reasonable proportion of all law-abiding citizens.

We, therefore, in the premises, earnestly pray your honorable body to pass some law that will furnish the Circuit Court of Cook County with three Judges for this County and in the future be more speedy and prompt than it now is, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Feb. 7, 1859.

On motion, Messrs. W. T. Burgess, R. S. Blackwell, Sidney Smith, R. T. Merrick, and Isaac N. Arnold, were appointed the committee to present the proceedings of this meeting, according to the resolution.

On motion, H. G. Miller, Esq., was added to the committee.

On motion, the members of the Bar were requested to sign said petition; whereupon over eighty members then present signed the same.

Judge Morrill and merried that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the daily papers of the City of Chicago.

Attest, WALTER B. SCATES, President.

E. W. McCOMAS, } Secretaries.
JAMES P. ROOT, }

We understand nearly one hundred and fifty signatures were appended to the petition, and that the same were obtained within one hour after the adjournment of the meeting.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The Executive Committee met at their head quarters at the Tremont House, on Saturday evening, and partially concluded upon a programme for the celebration on the 22d, as follows:

1st. That the day should be welcomed in by the firing of a Federal Salute, and the ringing of the bells of the city for thirty minutes, at sunrise.

2d. A grand military and civic procession to move at 10 o'clock A. M.

3d. The firing a National Salute at sundown.

4th. An Oratorical and National Concert, at Metropolitan Hall.

5th. A Grand Banquet, at the Tremont House.

6th. A Grand Ball, at the Richmond House.

7th. A Matinee, or day performance, at McVicker's Theatre.

8th. An evening performance at North's Amphitheatre.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the various organizations take rank in their appropriate divisions of the procession according to their date of institution.

Resolved, That D. W. Bose, C. N. Holden, and W. W. Danenhower be appointed a special committee, with power to call upon the railroad companies, in regard to issuing excursion tickets.

Resolved, That the Federal, State, County, Town and City Officers, Judges and officers of the several Courts, members of the Bar, the Reverend Clergy, and the Medical Profession be respectfully invited to join in the procession.

Resolved, That the heads of the various organizations or bodies, that intend uniting in the celebration, be requested to report to the Secretary, by Thursday evening next (if possible,) their probable numbers and date of organization, to enable the committee to complete the programme.

Adjourned to meet as above, on Tuesday evening, 8th inst.

JOHN C. HAINES, Chairman.

W. W. DANENHOWER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SOCIETY.—The Sons of New York hold their Tenth Anniversary this afternoon and evening, at the Richmond House.

The Mynheers of Amsterdam and Holland hold a grand Banquet this afternoon, of the Richmond House, at 4 o'clock precisely.

Peter the Headstrong and Wouter Van Twiller will be at the Banquet at the Richmond House, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Spyten Deuyvel will be at the Banquet of the Excelsior Society, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Dutch Burghers will be at the Excelsior Banquet, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

All of the Mohawk Dutchmen will be at the Excelsior Society's Banquet, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Rip Van Winkle will be at the Excelsior Banquet, at the Richmond House, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Diedrich Knickerbocker will be at the Excelsior Banquet, at the Richmond House, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Ichabod Crane and Katrina Van Tassel will be at the Banquet and Soiree of the Excelsior Society, this afternoon and evening.

SCHREIBERSEE.—Captain Dennis, of Pinkerton's Police, on Saturday evening arrested Andrew Johnson, and delivered him into the hands of Sheriff Grey. Johnson, it will be remembered, was one of the parties indicted in June last, for swindling a Vermonter out of a valuable Morgan horse. He was tried before the Recorder, and fined $100, with the addition of six months in the Bridewell. He took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and gave bail in the sum of $700, Moses D. Cross becoming his security. Mr. Cross fearing that Johnson might give him the slip, employed officer Dennis to arrest him, which was done, as stated.

POLICE MATTERS.

The following were the arrests for the last forty-eight hours:

Rudy Warful, stealing wood. She was discharged by order of the Mayor.

Dennis O'Shaughnessy, drunk and abusing his family. It was proved by an officer that Dennis, when he approached his presence, was in the act of whipping his wife with his waist strap, the buckle end. Dismissed that he had a right to beat her. This was denied by Justice Stickney, and this denial was followed by the imposition of a fine of $15. Dennis went to the Bridewell.

Patriot McKay, beating his wife. Patrick represented himself as the brother of Ex-Alderman McKay, and that he had resided in this city sixteen years, and always behaved himself as a decent and respectable gentleman. As Patrick's wife did not appear against him, he was let off by paying costs.

William Conley, drunk and abusing his family. His wife testified to the abuse. Conley was a short time since a very respectable man and with considerable money, but evil companions and bad whisky have made a brute of him, and consumed his property. He promised to quit his evil habits, and sign the temperance pledge. Justice Stickney let him off by paying the costs of the prosecution.

Daniel A. Adams, "six feet and well proportioned," was brought before the Court for smashing in a door at the stable of Mr. Wheeler, on the West Side. Fined $5.

Daniel Bates, ("English Dan,") hackman, was brought up for driving in the night time without a light. This offence cost him $5 and the costs of Court.

James Lamb, drunk and disorderly, $10; James McLaughlin, do, $3; James Redmond, do, $5; Thomas Clifford, do, $3; Wm. Campbell, do, discharged by the Mayor; Michael McCarty, simple drunk, $3.

Henry Hess, who a few years since was a musician of excellent capacity, was brought up as a vagrant, with the delirium tremens staring him in the face. He desired to be sent to the poor house, but as the Justice had no authority to send him there, he was committed to the Bridewell, for sixty days.

☞ The Young Men's Christian Association had a pleasant and interesting re-union at their rooms on Randolph street last evening. This Association is doing a good work in our city, and they deserve well of our citizens.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ 2,000 copies of Pease & Coles' Guide to the Gold Districts have already been sold, before the most reliable work has yet published. Price 25 cents, and for sale by all booksellers.

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Ill. St. Andrew's Society will be held on Thursday next, the 10th, at the Highland Guard Armory. A full attendance is requested.

Scotchmen, sons and grand-sons of Scotchmen, desirous of becoming members of the Society are respectfully invited.

ANDREW HARVIE, Pres't.

P. STEWART, Sec.

HOUSE OF THE FRIENDLESS.—The benevolent ladies interested in the House of the Friendless, announce that a meeting will be held at the Home Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for having a tea party to contribute to the funds of that Institution. All who are interested in this object are invited to attend. A full meeting of the Board at that time will also be desirable. feb8-2t

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Pappen Brothers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th ultimo.

John M. Tappen will continue the clothing business at Rockford, Ill. for his own account, and H. H. Tappen will highding & Co. at the old late firm, being authorized to use the name of the late firm for that purpose.

H. H. TAPPEN,
J. M. TAPPEN.

Chicago, Feb. 5, 1859.

CARD.—Finding it impossible to sell out the stock and business of the late firm of Tappen Brothers, without making sacr

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1859.

Cost of Buying Cuba.

If Cuba is ever acquired by purchase, which is hardly probable, it is generally admitted that two hundred millions of dollars is the least sum Spain will take for the Island. Nobody places the figures below one hundred and fifty millions, and many well-informed statesmen place it as high as three hundred millions of dollars. But on the supposition that Spain would sell the Gem of the Antilles at any price—call it two hundred millions. How many people have calculated the vast magnitude of this sum of money? Let us make some figures. The present white population the United States is estimated at twenty-four millions—(it is not Democratic to count the four and a half millions of colored individuals as *people*.) Illinois contains about a million and a half of "whites," or one-sixteenth part of the whole white population of the United States. One-sixteenth of two hundred millions of dollars is *twelve and a half millions*, which would be this State's share of the Cuba purchase, and which the people of this State would be obliged to pay, besides an annual interest thereon of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars!

The population of Chicago is a little more than one-twelfth part of the State. The share of the purchase money that would fall to the people of this city to pay, would exceed one million one hundred thousand dollars. The portion of the purchase money that Illinois would have to shoulder, would be enough to pay off the whole State debt, and if Cuba should be bought the effect would be to *double* the present debt of the State.

A smaller sum than this would dig a ship canal from Lake Michigan into the Illinois River, emptying a flood of water from the Lake into that stream, rendering it always navigable, and bringing the steamers that plow the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Missouri into the harbor of Chicago, making her another New York, and Illinois the Empire State not only of the West, but perhaps of the Union. Which would be best for Illinois—to unite the Mississippi and the Lakes, and turn the commerce of those two mighty thoroughfares through the heart of our State; or, to acquire Cuba by purchase and add two inveterate Spanish Slave States to the present domineering, slave-breeding interest, and thus amalgamate a half-civilized, mongrel, Papal population with our Anglo-Saxon confederacy?

The Vote on the Homestead Bill.

The vote by which the Homestead bill passed the House of Representatives discloses the fact which we had predicted, that the South would be found a unit against the laboring men of the country, on this beneficent measure, as upon all others which look to the elevation of "Mud-Sills." The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Barr, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burns, Burroughs, Case, Cavanaugh, Chaffee, Clark, Clark B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cox, Cragin, James Craig, Curtis, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Iowa, [illegible] ... Wm. Smith, [illegible] ... Washburne, Wilson, and Wortendyke—120.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Boyce, Bonham, Bowie, Bryce, Branch, Burnett, Caskie, John B. Clark, Cobb, Burton Craige, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Maryland, Dowdell, Edmundson, English, Eustis, Faulkner, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Goode, Greenwood, [illegible] ... Woodson, Augustus R. Wright, John V. Wright, and Zollicoffer—76.

[Republicans in italic—Democrats and South Americans in roman. *For the bill*—Republicans, 82; Democrats, 38; *against the bill*—Republican, 1; Democrats, 63; South Americans, 12.]

The sectional feature of the vote, however, is shown in the following:

For the Bill—Members from Slave States, 3; Members from Free States, 117.

Against the Bill—Members from Slave States, 69; Members from Free States, 7.

The free State members who voted against those "mud-sill" constituents of theirs, were Messrs. Shaw and Marshall of Illinois, English, Hughes and Niblack of Indiana, and Leidy of Pennsylvania. Mr. Nichols of Ohio voted in the negative to move a reconsideration in case the majority should be found on that side. Thus is it shown again and put beyond the power of denial that the nation divides squarely on Mason and Dixon's line, on the question of granting free homes to the industrious pioneer as the wages of his bearing the arts of civilization to the unsubdued acres of the West. Thus it is forced upon the comprehension of the dullest, and thrust under the nose of the most bigoted devotee at the shrine of "Democracy," that there is nothing in common between the slave-whipper and the tiller of the soil, be he black, copper-hued or Saxon white. It is not the color, but the condition, that the blow is aimed at.

We are not so sanguine as to suppose this benign measure will safely run the gauntlet of the Senate. Very likely it will be strangled in committee and never come to a direct vote in that fastness of slavery. If so wonderful a thing should happen, the jaws of a Pro-Slavery cabinet are ready to crunch it on the instant. Its provisions are too well calculated to fill up and extend the empire of freedom and civilization, hence to the Pacific—too carefully drawn for the protection of honest toil—to pass those fiery ordeals. It grants to any person who is the head of a family, (male or female), or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years and is a citizen of the United States, or has filed intentions to become such, any quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public land which may under existing laws be subject to entry at $1.25 per acre, free of all expense except the usual land office fees for registration and the sum of ten dollars to be paid for the final patent. The conditions are simply occupation and cultivation for the term of five years, by the original occupant, or in case of his or her death, by the heir or heirs, subject to the laws of the State in respect to administration and guardianship. Furthermore, the land thus acquired, is exempt from all liability for debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent, and cannot be alienated except by voluntary desertion. No person is allowed to make more than one entry under the provisions of the act.

These are the provisions of the bill in brief. No one can fail to see the impetus it must give, if it becomes a law, to the growth and prosperity, not of the West merely, but of the whole country. No one need be so poor or so friendless that he cannot cast the anchor of his hope on the great public domain, with the assurance that there is something which he can call his own, something which kings cannot set foot upon without his leave. This guarantee of the foundation of an honest independence, in whatever extremity, is worth to the American people a hundred Cubas. Even in the personal self-respect which it plants in the breast of every toiling citizen, however impoverished or swamped in debt, it has an incalculable national value. But we are not our own masters in these regards; we have been bought with a price.

The Visit of Mr. Spurgeon to the United States.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* explains the story that Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has been offered ten thousand dollars to visit this country. The true state of the case is this: Rev. Mr. Corry, of the Eighteenth street Baptist Church, is now in Europe. It was known before he left, that it was his intention to induce Mr. Spurgeon to exchange pulpits with him, or at least to visit New York and preach in the Academy of Music, and allow Mr. Corry to fill his place. How many persons are concerned in the movement is not known.

Indiana Liquor Law.

A "Liquor Law" has passed the Indiana House, fixing licenses at from $50 to $500, at the discretion of the County Commissioners; assessing a fine not less than $5 nor more than $50 for every instance of selling without license; prohibiting selling on the Sabbath, or on any State, county, town, township or municipal election day, where the same may be held; prohibiting the selling to persons in the habit of being intoxicated, or to minors, under heavy penalties, with other stringent features.

THE GREAT FRAUD AT SPRINGFIELD.

Meeting of the Finance Committee of the Senate.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS!

235,000 DOLLARS GONE!

NEW DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED

The readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE are familiar with the facts which we have heretofore published in relation to the great fraud on the Fund Commissioner's office, whereby over $200,000 in bonds, cash and certificates were wrongfully obtained from the State. They will remember that in 1839, during the progress of work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the Canal Commissioners negotiated a loan of $1,000,000 with the United States Bank; that for some reason the instalments for May of that year were not paid; that the Commissioners to meet the emergency issued $267,000 in checks on the Branch of the State Bank at Chicago; that these and a subsequent issue of $130,000 in August of that year were redeemed; that in 1844 there was outstanding an amount equal to $316. They will also remember that under the act of 1847, holders of canal or other State indebtedness were permitted to fund it and receive therefor interest-paying bonds; that, on the 9th of January, 1857, Gov. Matteson, then in office, presented to his clerk $8,000 of these checks of 1839, and that bonds were issued thereupon in the name of Caleb Johnson; that a few days anterior to the 27th of February of the same year, Matteson, then out of office, presented to the same clerk, packages of these same checks, containing in all $49,600, and that bonds were issued for them also; that shortly before the 18th of March of the same year, '57, Gov. Matteson presented $31,500 in checks, and that for these, bonds were issued as before; that these facts were made public by the discovery of these checks in the Auditor's office by Gen. Fry, an old Commissioner, who supposed them to be counterfeit. With these things, not disputed by any, the public have for days been familiar.

The examinations which have been entered into by the Senate Committee, to which the matter was referred, open a new chapter in this history. It now appears by the evidence of W. H. Brown and Ezra L. Sherman, Esqs., one the Cashier and the other the Teller of the Chicago Branch Bank, that the checks are genuine—that there is not a counterfeit in the lot; and that when received by the Bank, they were counted as cash and *not cancelled*; that many of them by endorsements on the back made by correspondents in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Alton and Michigan City, directly to Cashier Brown, are recognized as having gone through the Bank and having been once paid. It appears further that after payment they were handed over to the Treasurer or some officer of the Canal Board. Now what became of them, and how and by what and whose agency were they abstracted and once more put into circulation? Gov. Matteson, we learn, says that he bought them, by himself and agents, of various parties names not mentioned; and it is admitted by all that they must have been by somebody surreptitiously and fraudulently obtained. This is likely from the evidence Michael Kehoe, well known to all the old residents of this city, as the porter for many years, in the Canal office on Lake street. He swears, we learn, that when J. McRoberts, of Joliet, took possession of the Canal office as Trustee, he found in the safe and in a couple of boxes a very large amount of redeemed evidences of Canal indebtedness—scrip of various kinds and dates, checks, cancelled bonds, &c. These, McRoberts and Kehoe packed in a large packing trunk and in a pine shoe-box, both of which were fastened up and sealed with wax and the office seal. Kehoe himself took them to the depot of the Rock Island Railroad, saw the direction, "Hon. J. A. Matteson, Springfield," on each, and saw them put into the baggage car, McRoberts being a passenger on the train and having them in charge. We learn further, in confirmation of Kehoe's testimony, that search was made on Friday last in the basement rooms of the State House, and that the trunk of which he speaks was found the seals unbroken; but that the shoe box has thus far eluded search. Kehoe does not know what kinds of indebtedness were thus sent, or whether there were any of these "90 day checks" in the boxes or not.

The above with the testimony of Enoch Moore, the Fund Commissioner's clerk, is a summary of the facts thus far developed. Mr. Moore has been in the office since 1840, and has issued every bond which the State has put in circulation since that time. He, we understand, swears that on account of these check, he has issued the following bonds: On

January 9th, 1857,	to	Caleb Johnson	$8,000
February 27, 1857,	to	S. C. Kirk	[illegible]
"	"	George T. Winthrop	8,000
"	"	Bart Loring	8,000
"	"	Chas. Foot	1,000
"	"	Jas. Moodley	1,000
"	"	Abel Greenwood	2,000
"	"	Everett Haley	2,000
"	"	Saml. A. Gersham	2,000
"	"	Thos. J. Roderick	5,000
March	13,	H. R. Jamison	10,00[illegible]
"	"	E. P. Oram	5,000
"	"	Jos. W. Welch	5,000
"	"	Gordon Hankins	8,000
"	"	Freeborn Matlack	5,000

Mr. Moore swears that the checks were presented to him by Gov. Matteson; that the bonds were made payable to the names above written by Matteson's direction; and that the bonds were delivered to Matteson. Further, that Matteson is in the habit of funding large amounts of indebtedness about the genuineness of which there is no doubt.

Our information touching the progress of the examination closes here; but we shall endeavor to keep our readers posted up in the facts as they are developed. The magnitude of the swindle—involving over $200,000, principal and interest—the high position occupied by Gov. Matteson, and the intense anxiety of his friends, in which we participate, for his exculpation, make the affair one of much more than ordinary interest; and its full examination cannot be prevented. It must be admitted that the Governor's position is a critical one. That he will be able to show that he came by the checks honestly by purchase; that he will be able to produce the unknown and mysterious persons to whom, "or bearer," the bonds were issued, and that he will be able to show reason why his own name was not used, we do most devoutly hope. The bonds are now in the hands of the Treasurer as security for the issues of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown—an institution understood to be the Governor's property.

It will be gratifying to the friends of Gov. BISSELL to know that he is wholly without blame in this matter. Mr. Moore swears pointedly and explicitly that the Governor knew nothing of the affair whatever; that he (Moore) did the business as is his habit upon his own responsibility; that Gov. Bissell did not see these checks; that he was not consulted about the bonds before or after they were made.

Thus the matter stands. We await the next chapter with anxiety, believing that Gov. Matteson will be able to relieve himself of the fearful responsibility which rests upon him, and place the whole matter in a new and more favorable light.

Since the above was written we have later advices from Springfield, which we condense as follows:

On Saturday afternoon, the Finance committee met again in the Auditor's office. Ex-Governor Matteson was present, and was aided by counsel, Hon. John T. Stuart, B. S. Edwards, and Hon. David Stuart, the latter of this city. At the first meeting of the Committee, Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Stephen T. Logan, Esq., appeared for the Governor; but since then seem to have no connection with the case. Gov. BISSELL, and the Auditor, on the part of the State, employed Jackson Grimshaw, Esq. of the firm of Williams & Grimshaw, of Quincy, Hon. O. H. Browning of Quincy also, and Lieut. Gov. Koerner of Bellville. All these, besides the witnesses and a few spectators, were present. The examination was continued to a late hour in the evening; and though but little that was new was elicited, a few important facts were brought to light. We condense the testimony, which, reported by the faithful and capable short-hand writer, HITT, late of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, will be printed with the committee's report, whenever that is made.

Joel Manning, Secretary of the Canal Board, from its organization down to the appointment of the Trustees, and now Auditor of Canal Accounts, was first examined. He produced the register of all the scrip and "90 day checks," by which the fact of all the original issues of the latter were paid (minus $316) as early as 1844, was established. The small checks—all denominations below $50—were cancelled by the bank when paid; all over $50 were preserved by the bank entire. He remembers that the checks were sent by the Bank to the Canal Office at Lockport, and that they were afterwards packed in two boxes and two packages, sealed labelled, and sent back to the Bank for safe keeping. (These are the boxes and packages carried by Kehoe to the Canal office on Lake street, by order of J. McRoberts.

Gen. JACOB FRY, Canal Commissioner down to 1845, and afterwards Trustee for two years, corroborated the words of Manning in regard to the amount of checks in circulation, their payment and the cancellation of the smaller ones. He showed a receipt from Col. Oakley, his successor, acknowledging the possession of these boxes and packages then in the Bank, together with other papers, furniture and property belonging to the State.

ENOCH MOORE, Clerk in the Fund Commissioner's Office, was recalled. He re-affirmed his statement in relation to the delivery of the checks to him by Gov. Matteson, and the delivery of the bonds to Matteson after their issue; he persisted that Gov. BISSELL knew nothing of the affair. He did not pretend to be acquainted with canal indebtedness; but when these bonds were issued, relied upon Gov. Matteson's knowledge of canal affairs. Matteson directed him in Jan., '57, and furnished the names then and subsequently of the parties to whom the bonds were made out. Matteson received all these bonds himself. In relation to the trunk in which the scrip and checks were packed by McRoberts and Kehoe at Chicago, he said that he remembered that a trunk like the one in question stood for a long time in the Executive office. He had been informed that it contained books belonging to Gov. Matteson's son; but it was sealed with wax and tape lik the trunk produced in the committee room.

Hon. John McClernand said that he was Commissioner and Treasurer when these checks were issued in 1839; they were all made payable to his order, and were by him endorsed. His signature shown him was genuine.

THOMAS CONNOR, State House porter during Matteson's administration, knew nothing of the receipt of the trunk and box by express. Some time after Matteson came in, the Governor's office was re-furnished; at that time certain boxes were taken from the office to the basement where the trunk was found. He did not recognize the trunk before him.

L. P. SANGER, (called by Gov. Matteson), said that in the early part of '57, he was in the habit of frequenting Matteson's room at the St. Nicholas. Knew that the Governor was buying State indebtedness largely; happened in his room one evening in February, saw a stranger there counting money on the bed; Gov. Matteson was counting canal checks at his desk; saw a pile of them three inches thick; turned up the corners of them and saw some of the size of $100. Did not know the name of the stranger; has never seen him since. Was before that time in Litchfield's office in New York; was there applied to to purchase same canal checks; applicant was a stranger; had never seen him before; did not know his name; has never seen him since. Bought them to the nominal amount of $1100. Did not know to whom he sold them; thinks to Governor Matteson; not sure. Was not sure that they or those seen by him in Matteson's room were the issue of May, '39, or the issue of '40. Mr. Browning showed him one of the checks specially endorsed to W. H. Brown, (one funded by Matteson), and asked him if he would have bought checks with such endorsements. He answered that he would not because they were not negotiable.

HON. B. C. COOK, (called by Gov. Matteson), a member of the committee, said that in March, 1857, he sold Matteson $1000 of canal checks of the issue of '40. Sold at the same time, as agent for other parties, a few canal bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, late Secretary of State, (called by committee), knew nothing of either the trunk or box; never saw them until Friday last, when the former was found in the basement.

A letter from Gov. BISSELL was read in which he stated that when applied to by parties wishing to sell State indebtedness, he had referred them to Governor Matteson as a probable purchaser.

The reader has here the salient points of the case as far as presented. We do not see, nor is it yet indicated by his counsel, the course that Gov Matteson will pursue to relieve himself of the responsibility thrown upon him by the evidence above presented. It is understood that the receipt of the trunk and box by him at Springfield, where they were conveyed by express, is susceptible of proof. But, let no premature judgments be formed.

P. S. Further examination of the Fund Commissioner's books, shows that the amount, principal and interest, of money bonds and certificates feloniously obtained, will not fall short of $235,000! The proper officers are diving deep into the fraud, and it is feared that new and more astounding frauds will be brought to light. The end is not yet!

Sanitary Statistics of New York.

The New York *Herald*, of the 4th inst., publishes a long report of a special committee of the New York Senate, on the sanitary condition of the city of New York, by which it is proved to be one of the most unhealthy cities in the world. In this respect it has changed places with London, which was once the most unhealthy of cities. Two centuries ago the mortality of London, before there was proper drainage and sewerage, amounted to one in twenty-four of the inhabitants; and in New York fifty years ago, it was one in forty-seven and a half. In 1856 the mortality of London was one in forty-five of the population; and in New York the last year it was one in twenty-seven, while in Philadelphia it was one in forty-four. Thus, while London has been gradually coming up from a heavy mortality to a fair condition of healthfulness, New York has been for the last fifty years becoming more and more unhealthy.

No city has perhaps been more misrepresented abroad with respect to its sanitary character than Chicago. Our New York cotemporaries have taken the lead in representing it as a mere Malaria-generator. Our annual bills of mortality have always given the lie to these charges, but the authors of them have insisted upon their truth to this day. In 1858 the number of deaths in Chicago was 2,043. Estimating the population of the city at 130,000, which is considerably under the mark, the mortality is one to sixty-three and a half of the population. Thus the ratio of mortality in London and Philadelphia is nearly fifty per cent. greater than that of Chicago, while the ratio in New York is nearly one hundred and fifty per cent. greater. With our system of sewerage completed Chicago will doubtless be one of the healthiest cities of the World.

ARREST OF THREE COUNTERFEITERS.

Over Three Thousand Dollars Secured.

(From the Mo. Democrat, 5th.)

Our attentive Cairo correspondent writes us that on Thursday last three men were arrested in that place for passing counterfeit money.

They gave their names as S. B. Hanna, of Paducah; James Fouche, of Cairo, and Wm. Sanders, of St. Louis.

Sanders says he is connected with the omnibus line of Wells & Co., of this city. It is stated that his arrest was made on the strength of his passing a counterfeit $1 bill.

Fouche was arrested for trying to pass off a three dollar bill, and Hanna, who says he is a furniture dealer in Paducah, for having in his possession a carpet bag containing $3,072.70 in counterfeit money. The trio were committed to prison, and were to undergo an examination yesterday.

The money found in the carpet bag of Hanna consisted of the following:

201 $5's, National Bank Equity	$[illegible]
15 $1's, Northern Bank Kentucky	15
14 $10's, Merchant's Bank, Mass	140
91 $5's, Northern Bank, Kentucky	455
40 $5's Farmer's & Drover's Bank, Pa	200
13 $20's State Bank of Mo	260
50 $5's State Bank, Ia	250
30 $10's Hatters' Bank, Conn	300
16 $5's Chippewa, Wisconsin	80
5 $20's State Bank, Ohio	100
1 $5 Northwestern Bank, Virginia	5
[illegible]	5
Dimes	5

Protection on other form of Abolitionism.

The whip is cracking loud over the shoulders of the Pennsylvania Democrats. The slave-drivers at Washington, speaking through their agent, the editor of *The States*, gives the Keystone brethern to understand that their natural craving for a Tariff will be lashed right out of them. That paper says:

"Our associates in the Keystone State have already been indulged to the utmost limit of forbearance. They have been tolerated for years in the open profession of heresy. We permitted them to sacrifice Dallas for his intrepid fidelity to the principles of the party, and we allowed them to promote Buchanan because of his non-conformity to a cardinal point of Democratic doctrine. These things have been done for the protectionist Democracy of Pennsylvania, and yet they have the audacity to exact a still further compromise of principle. The demand is insufferable. *Protection is another form of Abolitionism*; and, rather than be responsible for its imposition, the representatives of the slaveholding States would surrender the control of the Government."

Connecticut Politics.

Hon. Alfred Burnham, of Windham, has received the Republican nomination for Congress in the IIId (Norwich and New London) District of Connecticut. The Norwich *Courier* says:

Mr. Burnham, the successful candidate before the Convention, needs no eulogy of ours. The record of his public life and character speaks for him. Of Democratic antecedents, and acting with the Democratic party for many years, but finally abandoning that party on the great question of the times, Col. Burnham has stood for years fairly, squarely, and as firm as a rock, on the Republican platform. With a private character above reproach, with valuable experience in public life, possessed of undoubted talents, he will, if elected—(and that he will be elected we have not a shadow of doubt)—vindicate the wisdom of the Convention in nominating him, by a legislative career honorable to himself and eminently useful to his constituents.

☞ The Baltimore papers report an unusual stir in the dry goods business in that city. They say that for the last three weeks more goods have been sold than in the same time at this season, for the last twenty years.

The Great Fraud in the Fund Commissioner's Office.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 6, 1859.

The topic in all circles is the Great Fraud which has been practised upon the State through the Fund Commissioner's Office, in which Ex-Governor Matteson's name figures so frequently. Public expectation is on tip-toe, and while wise and thoughtful men shake their heads with doubt, the tongues of the censorious wag in the utterance of charges grave enough to damn any man alive. In whatever light considered, this is an affair of the first importance to the State and the good name of its government; and there now seems to be no doubt that it will be thoroughly investigated. The Committee having it in charge are good and reliable men, and appear to be anxious, without regard to party, to see its bottom. It is unfortunate that the time between this and the day of adjournment is so short; but if no more evidence comes in, a report will soon be made and the Legislature can act.

The manner in which the fraud was committed may appear inexplicable to the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE; but it is capable of an easy demonstration. The Governor is *ex-officio* Fund Commissioner and employs a clerk who discharges the duties of the place. Since 1840 this Clerk has been Enoch Moore,—believed by all to be a thoroughly honest and upright—though by no means an able man. The peculiarity of his figure and the lowness of his stature will recall him to the mind of thousands who have had business at the capital within the last twenty years. He has a desk in the Executive Chamber, and to him are confided all the duties consequent upon the care of the public debt. He knows more of Illinois finances than any living man. His charater for honesty and carefulness has always placed him above suspicion of fraud or even error. He has been trusted in such a way that his integrity is a thing proved. With the various forms of canal debt he is less acquainted than with our internal improvement stock and interest bonds; hence, when Gov. Matteson, while in the executive chair, handed him a bundle of canal checks and directed him to issue bonds therefor, his confidence in the Governor, and his want of recollection of the facts in regard to that kind of indebtedness, made him comply without hesitation. The precedent once established, a second error was easier than the first. Error followed error until he finds that his misplaced confidence and treacherous memory have cost the State more than $235,000!

The business of "funding," is as all know simply the aggregation of small sums into sums of greater and uniform magnitude, and the issuance therefor of other evidences of indebtedness. A holder of canal or interest scrip, for instance, presents to Mr. Moore, a dozen or twenty pieces, amounting in the aggregate to a thousand dollars in one or the other form. He calculates the amount due, and, if an even thousand, issues a bond, cancels and files away his scrip, makes the proper entries in his books, and the transaction is ended. His fault in the case under discussion was in not laying these checks of which he has received so many during BISSELL's administration before the Governor for his sanction of the proposed funding. But when we remember his relation to Gov. Matteson, his entire reliance upon that gentleman's integrity, and his (Matteson's) former official action, that fault may be readily pardoned.

The attempt to stifle investigation and make a case for the courts, indicated by Matteson's letter to the chairman of the Committee, passes for naught. The digging will go on until the bottom is seen; and though the Committee may perhaps be compelled by sanction of the Senate to sit after adjournment, light must be thrown upon this tremendous fraud, no matter who is hurt thereby. It need not be said that boxes supposed to contain these checks, about which all the noise is made, have been traced directly to Matteson's hands; and that he will be compelled by the facts already developed to prove that the checks funded by him came honestly into his possession. The theory of his friends is that the checks were stolen (no doubt about that!) when, where or by whom, no one knows; that Matteson was buying State indebtedness largely for conversion into bonds to deposit as security for the notes of his numerous banks; that the thieves offered him a small part of the stolen property at first as a bait; that though once aware that all these checks were redeemed, he had forgotten the fact, and purchased without hesitation; that other sums and parcels were sent, which he also bought; that the whole lot was put upon him in that way, and that he was made the only victim, else here and there checks would have been discovered in the hands of other parties. The theory is ingenious; by no other can the fact that no buyer of canal scrip or other debt has seen or heard of a "90 day check" in fourteen years, be explained; by not other can the purchase of $107,000 of these checks between January 9th and March 18th, 1857, by Matteson, while nobody else in the world bought one, be accounted for; but it remains to be proved. His lawyers will endeavor to make it plain.

Proper persons are engaged in overhauling all the old uncancelled obligations in the hands of the Auditor, and examining the Fund Commissioner's books. Rumors of leaks and frauds are rife; but as yet (I speak knowingly) nothing has been discovered. The amount involved in the transaction already known constantly grows larger, but no new rascality has turned up.

Personal and Political.

The New York *Evening Post* is responsible for the following: "A shrewd business man, who takes little interest in politics, is reported to have remarked that the proposition to buy Cuba seemed to him like an offer to give money we had not got, for a thing we didn't want, to a nation that wouldn't sell!"

—Gen. Cass has twice lately been attacked with apoplectic symptoms, and had the doctor with him all night, on a recent night. His friends were much alarmed.

—On New Year's day, Senator Houston, in a familiar conversation with a friend, announced his determination to go to work for Texas, in the way of raising improved breeds of sheep. Said the old soldier: "I can thus enrich and do more for my State, in the few remaining years of my earthly pilgrimage, than by all the governing or office-holding that exists."

—In the House of Representatives, last Saturday, Mr. —— (of Virginia, probably,) seated in the gallery on one of the front seats, accompanied by a lady, was noticed to keep his arm around her neck, and it was only when a polite note was addressed to him by the Doorkeeper, stating that hugging in the House was contrary to the rules thereof, that he took away his arm, and soon after sloped, followed by his neck-laced one.

—The *United States Gazette* says of this question of Protection that "it is simply a struggle between a wealthy aristocracy, calling itself 'Democracy,' which desires to have black servants to work at low wages, and the white working men of the country, who desire to improve their social and physical condition by increasing the remuneration of labor.

—A challenge to skate was given by Miss —— of Salem, a Di Vernon young lady, who saucily gave out that if any of the male gender would catch her, she would forfeit a kiss. The Boston *Herald* says that an athletic negro hearing of the challenge gave chase, and soon his arm encircled her waist. Her brother, however, averted the impending smack by presenting the fellow with a $5 bill—telling him to "slide." The African started on a "bender" with the funds, remarking audibly that he "wouldn't give $5 to kiss any wite gal libin."

—Mr. Prescott's mother once showed his room to the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, and said to him: "This is where William was shut up for so many months in utter darkness. In all that trying season, when so much had to be endured, and our hearts were ready to fail us for fear, I never in a single instance groped my way across the apartment to take my place at his side, that he did not salute me with some hearty expression of good cheer. Not in a single instance. As if we were the patients and it was his place to comfort us." No word of complaint throughout all that dismal period, no sigh of impatience or regret. He was not content even with the perfect silence of an unrepining will. But he must sing in that imprisonment and night. Was this not a representative example?

—Captain Montgomery, of Kansas fame, is described as being of about medium hight, of large muscular frame, somewhat gaunt and worn in appearance. His features are good, the general expression being much like that of the ordinary representations of Col. Fremont; his unkempt hair and ragged full beard lend a certain appearance of ferocity to his countenance, which is contradicted by the mild light of his keen blue eye and the almost feminine softness of his well modulated voice. His dress is extremely primitive, with no visible linen or other superfluity.

Movement of Colored People.

The Washington *Republic* says a petition to Congress is in circulation in the name of the free colored persons residing in the District of Columbia, praying for the establishment of a colony of their class upon some of the sparsely settled Southern portions of our own continent, where they may be under the protection of the government of their native country, and have its fostering care, &c.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb 2, 1859.

The Black Democracy taking Ground in Favor of the African Slave Trade—Mr. Kilgore's Resolutions—Names of the North Democrats voting against the suppression of the traffic—Consequences of its renewal.

There is no mistaking the drift of the Democracy—North and South—on the African slave trade. Experienced navigators when thrown upon an unknown shore discern its direction with unerring certainty for hundreds of miles by the "trend of the coast;" or meeting a bottle at sea they know upon what distant spot it will be stranded by the current which bears it resistlessly onward. Let us then trace the chart of the last voyage of

"that accursed Barque
Built in the Eclipse, and rigged with curses dark."

the Black Democracy.

On Monday, Mr. Kilgore of Ind., offered in the House of Representatives, the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the laws prohibiting the African slave trade have become a topic of discussion with newspaper writers and political agitators, many of them boldly denouncing these laws as unwise in policy and disgraceful in their provisions, and insisting on the justice and propriety of the repeal and the revival of the odious traffic in African slaves; and whereas recent demonstrations afford strong reasons to apprehend that said laws are to be set at defiance, and their violation openly countenanced and encouraged by a portion of the citizens of some of the States of this Union; and whereas it is proper, in view of said facts that the sentiments of the people's Representatives in Congress should be made public in relation thereto: Therefore,

1. Resolved, That while we recognize no right on the part of the Federal Government or any other law making power save that of the States wherein it exists, to interfere with or disturb the institution of domestic slavery where it is established or protected by State legislation, we do hold that Congress has power to prohibit the foreign traffic, and that no legislation can be too thorough in its measures, nor can any penalty known to the catalogue of modern punishment for crime be too severe against a traffic so inhuman and unchristian.

2. Resolved, That the laws in force against said traffic are founded upon the broadest principles of philanthropy, religion and humanity; that they should remain unchanged except to secure legislation may be needed to render them more efficient; and that they should be faithfully and promptly executed by our Government and respected by all good citizens.

3. Resolved, That the Executive should be sustained and commended for any proper efforts, whenever and wherever made, to enforce said laws, and to bring to speedy punishment the wicked violators thereof, and all their aiders and abettors.

The reader will not fail to observe how entirely reasonable and conservative is this proposed declaration. It was designed only to affirm the adherence of the country to the laws as they stand, affirming them to be constitutional, just, humane, and in accordance with the moral and religious sentiments of the world, and denouncing those acts in violation of them which have already occurred and are notoriously intended. Mr. Burnett, a Kentucky slave holder, objected to the consideration of them, which was natural enough because Mr. Burnett's constituents, or some portion of them, pursue the domestic slave trade as a business, and what is the difference between the two pursuits in *principle?* Mr. Burnett obviously believes there is none. It then became necessary to move a suspension of the rules—which Mr. Kilgore did. What then? The motion required a two-thirds vote, and it failed, ayes 115, noes 84. Every Republican voted aye, so did several Southern Americans. The following Northern Democrats voted no, that is, they voted against any action condemning as criminal such proceedings as the kidnapping in Africa and landing in Georgia of 409 black men, and calculated to prevent the repetition of such deeds, namely from Illinois *Robert Smith, Shaw*, and *Hodges*; from New York, Burr, Taylor and Searing; from Ohio, Burns, Cox, Hall, Miller, and Vallandigham; from Pennsylvania, Florence, Gills and White; from Indiana, Gregg and Niblack; from New Jersey, Wortendyke—total Northern Democrats 17.

Here is a proper point to pause and take an observation. Only the week before the Southern sectional Democracy made an issue upon subsisting and taking care of the returned negroes of the Echo. They insisted that if taken back to Africa, at all, instead of being distributed as slaves upon the plantations of the South, they should have been thrown upon the coast to perish. This proposition received but forty-eight votes in a full House—and they were all cast by Southern men. Only four days afterwards the question is presented in a declaratory form whether open, defiant violations of the anti-African slave trade laws, involving sedition and rebellion, as well as the ultimate desolation and destruction of the South, shall be tolerated and encouraged or put down by a concentration of public opinion co-operating with the Executive of the nation. What is the result? Eighty-four men put themselves on the record against this proposition and virtually in favor of the renewal of the African human flesh trade. The defenders of that traffic have doubled their strength in four days. In four days they have drummed up seventeen recruits among the Northern Democracy. Nothing more is required to show the drift of the current, to indicate the trend of the coast.

Whether the slave trade will be revived, depends entirely upon the extent of this Southern phrenzy, this rabid lunacy. Whatever the most insane bigot and fanatic of the ruling faction in that section decree, will be cheerfully and even zealously executed by their northern allies. So that the result does not depend upon the madness that rules the hour in the South itself. Never was the expressive adage, that the gods first madden whom they would destroy, so vividly illustrated as now. Slavery fills the whole South with incendiarism, piling up materials of conflagration around every household there. The *Union*, the official gazette, has said that the Federal Government was impotent to oppose the slave trade. If the South resolves, then, the trade will be reopened. What then? A thousand ships, the fastest and the largest which the world has ever seen, will go into it. A million of slaves a year will deluge the coasts of the Carolinas, Georgia and the gulf States, Cuba, Central America, Mexico, and all the islands and countries to the frontier of Brazil. Barracoons a mile long will be built at Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans. They will be filled with jabbering savages from Congo, Ashantee, Dahomey, Coomassie, and every inhabited district for 12,000 miles from Liberia around to Mozambique. The white race will be squeezed, crowded, smothered, shoved from their possessions. They will fly to the North, to the Pacific, anywhere for safety and relief. Their thresholds will be bathed in blood and their root trees will be given to the flames. The master's bones will whiten on the soil which he has wantonly betrayed to the enemy and the stranger—for what can be these black Barbarians, but enemies and strangers to their oppressors—and the undoomed mother will cower with her famishing brood over the ashes of their birth place. South Carolina is even now on the high road to that dreadful consummation where the blacks predominate by more than 130,000 over their masters. I contemplate this approaching scene with horror, and I would protect the wretched victims of this slavery mania from the calamity of their own system, if that was possible, but if not its dangers shall never appal regions not now blighted by them.

JUNIUS.

The African Democracy and the Slave Trade and the Tariff.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1859.

The Democracy have been cornered again on the African slave trade, and they meet the issue manfully. On Monday the whole Southern division, constituting the main body, came up in a body against Mr. Kilgore's resolution condemning the traffic and reprobating the voyage of the Wanderer. They were assisted by seventeen Northern Democrats, out of about forty voting. This shows conclusively the drift or current of the party. As soon as the South declares unmistakeably that she wants the trade re-opened, it will be made a party test, and will be unanimously supported by the Northern mercenaries. The names of the seventeen who have come up are Burns, Cox, Hall, Miller, and Valandingham, of Ohio; Smith, Shaw, and Hodges, of Illinois; Gregg and Neblack, of Indiana; Florence, Gillis, and White, of Pennsylvania; Wortendyke, of New Jersey; and Burr Taylor and Dr. Searing, of New York.

The whole vote was 115 to 84. The Democrats had for this policy only forty-eight votes a week ago. A rapid increase. Doughfacery almost anticipates the demands of slavery. How truly did Mr. Buchanan say that the Northern Democracy were the natural allies of the South.

The Democrats of the House caucused upon the tariff last night. I understand that there were between forty and fifty present. The proceedings were substantially the same as dictated by Mr. Cobb—no specifics and no protection. It is now probable that nothing will be done. The Southern delegations say that it is useless to ask them to stultify themselves to regain Pennsylvania. That State is already gone. The "Black Republicans"—in their own insolent slang—have got her, and may give her protection if they can. These causes appear to have settled the matter for this session, and in my judgment we shall have no confirmed nor steady system of protection until the hard times reach the South, until cotton falls, and "niggers" accordingly are unsalable. When the Northern slave States cease to live by selling their population, they will begin to work, and when they have industry, they will insist upon its being protected.

JUNIUS.

Grand Island Iron Co. Going Ahead.

We learn that the Grand Island Iron Company have come to the determination to erect two blast furnaces at Grand Island City in the spring. That is the true and only way in which they can build up their new city, and it will do it effectually. And so far from interfering with the prosperity of Marquette, it will have directly the contrary effect, as a demand will be opened for our ores almost at our door.

With one of the finest natural harbors in the world, and timber in the greatest abundance for making charcoal, Grand Island City will possess very great advantages for the manufacture of pig iron, and we shall expect to see it rising into importance as a manufacturing town. It will be quite refreshing to have a neighbor within forty miles of us on the lake shore.—*Lake Superior Journal.*

Higher Congressional Pay.

The Hon. Mr. Keitt of S. C. lately in debate set forth his solemn opinion that members of Congress ought to be paid more liberally. If we want the best talent in Congress, says Keitt, we must enhance the price we offer for it. Judging from the facts, he is right. There was a time, for instance, when members of Congress were paid $8 a day, and then South Carolina was represented by persons like John C. Calhoun, Langdon Cheves, George McDuffie, Hugh S. Legare, Joel R. Poinsett, William C Preston and Isaac E. Holmes. Now, that, as in the present session members are paid more than $30 a day, she is able to secure the services of a Keitt. What enormous intellectual giants she would send to Washington, if they could get $50 or $75 a day as the reward for their greatness and their labors.

More Fighting in Kansas!

Armed Bands of Missourians in the Territory!

THE TOWN OF PARIS BESIEGED, Etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 28, 1859.

Marshal Russel and his men have succeeded in again letting loose the dogs of war in Lynn and Bourbon counties. It appears that quite a force has been stationed by your august Governor all along the border. It is said they get, or *are to get*, $3 per day. I am not certain whether you or Uncle Sam is expected to pay for this, not to mention the rations they consume, and the whisky they drink. It is even stated that Gov. Medary is aware that the force in question has been so stationed, and that there is some understanding on the subject between them. Be that as it may, it is very certain that the border heroes aforesaid are not very certain to which *side* of the border their services are to be confined. Having had nothing to do on your side, they (it is an old habit with them) have in many cases straggled over to this. Three-fourths of the posse of *Marshal* Russell are of these forces. They are now at Paris, Lynn county, and were fortifying against an expected attack from Montgomery, who found the country again in a blaze when he got home.

These fellows have been going about Lynn county on the pretense of making arrests, and have not scrupled to shoot people, or even plunder them. I saw a letter from a sheriff, or something of that kind, down there, and in the letter it was stated that they were strongly posted at Paris, and could give any party "fits." The same official scribe amusingly describes a shooting scene: The "posse" came across a "fellow;" they fired at him, as they said he "was a jayhawker." He added: "The fellow has not less than thirty balls in him, and you may set him down as a goner." This was very amiable, but not all of the truth. The "fellow" in question, I learn from dispatches from the other side, was, indeed, shot at. Not less than thirty shots were fired at him from pistols and rifles, and most of them at the distance of only a few yards; but by one of the singular circumstances that only Providence understands, only one of them wounded him seriously. It was a rifle ball which hit him in front, in the upper part of the abdomen, and went clear through his body. The wound would generally be considered a mortal one. After he received it, and had fallen, he raised himself on his elbow, and coolly discharged his gun at his assailants. In addition to the shooting, the sheriff did not mention that they had stolen his coat, hat and boots, and that in addition they kicked the body over and over several times before they left him for dead. This was certainly *very official*. The returns were very incorrect, however, for a neighbor found him; he was carried to a place where free State squatters, or "Jayhawkers" had assembled for defence, and at last advices was expected to recover. Several other Jawhawkers had been shot, and it appears that the intention is to make good the threat of a man from Kansas City, Mo., who wrote back a letter to the *Journal of Commerce* of that place, saying that they would "make the Jayhawkers swing or leave the country." I think the chances of their succeeding in all that is very doubtful. The *Marshal* finding that he had rather a large army on his hands applied to the County Commissioners for supplies. The County Board of Supervisors not seeing any particular necessity for a Missouri army in Kansas, refused, whereat the *Marshal* and his army have gone to "pressing." They are helping themselves to flour, bacon, corn, arms, horses, &c., from the settlers. They have got several free State prisoners in chains at Paris. One of these, named Corbin, it is asserted, is a quiet, inoffensive person, and there can be no legal charge against him, even if the present irregular mode of operating were proper. Corbin was the first prisoner they took. His release was demanded, but instead of complying, the posse and Marshal have gone to fortifying their positions. It is distinctly stated that only nineteen men of Russell's posse belong to the Territory. Some of these are the old "pro-slavery men of '56," who were compelled to leave for their crimes at that time. The Marshal has made great efforts to get the citizens to help him. Finally he threatened to put any man in irons who would not rally to his standard, and sallied out at the head of sixty-four men for that purpose. He was met by a small party of men, ten in number, who retreated to a creek, and there dismounted, and in a fight held the position for hours, until the Marshal had sent back for the rest of the posse, and tried to cut them off from their rear. They then retreated. Several skirmishes have taken place, and both parties report a number of the other's side killed, but neither of them will admit to anything more than wounded men on their own side. At one time the Marshal came upon a small force of thirty-five men, who had posted themselves in a ravine. He did not deem it advisable to attack them, but retreated to Paris. There had been two night attacks on Paris before Montgomery got back to Lynn county. These were for the purpose of releasing Corbin. Marshal Russel expected the attack, and had his men ambushed in thickets near Paris. There was a great deal of firing on both sides, but little damage done.

Since Montgomery has gone down he has demanded that the prisoners be set at liberty, and that the Missourians leave the Territory. As the Marshal thinks he is strong enough to fight, the terms were contemptuously refused, and we may expect to hear from that quarter shortly.

These lawless raids from Missouri will very soon work their own punishment. If slaves escape and run to Kansas, let the interested parties take legal steps under the fugitive slave law, and do not let the border slaveholders be surprised if they get neither sympathy nor aid from the settlers of Kansas. The latter do not owe them much, and have no stomach to help them catch their slaves, and, moreover, they have as much right to their opinions as the men on the east side of the border. One thing is certain—if anything happens to Dr. Doy and his son, a fearful retribution will be meted out to somebody. I would also state, that if the slaveholders of the border are so reckless and foolish as to send such lawless parties on such questionable enterprises into the Territory, that they will be the losers. If such raids are persisted in, not many months will elapse before there is not a slave within fifty miles of the border, and the border counties of Missouri are the only counties where slavery exists to any extent.

KAW.

Western News Items.

TRIFLES OCCASION DEATH.—A Norwegian who resides on Coon Prairie, but whose name we did not hear, one day, week before last, whittling with a common jack knife, the knife slipped and severed the main artery in the thigh, a short distance above the knee. He lived but a few minutes.—*La Crosse Republican.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the *Sun* of this morning, that Patrick Kelly, son of Wm. Kelly, was killed yesterday afternoon at the lead mines, near Dr. Finley's residence, by falling out of the bucket as he was descending the shaft of the mine.—*Dubuque Times.*

CONSTABLE SHOT.—On Friday of last week Latham Carnaham, clerk in a store at Malugin's Grove, shot by accident a constable named Jonathan Hyde. Hyde came into the store and asked to see a pistol which was hanging up, and Carnahan, supposing it to be unloaded, took it down, pointing it sportively at Hyde, when it discharged, the ball striking Hyde in the forehead, just over the left eye, lodging in the brain, from which it has been extracted. Fortunately the ball spent a part of its force in perforating the rim of Hyde's cap before it entered his head. It is believed he will recover.—*Mendota Press, 4th.*

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.—Robert Fuller and Frank Walker, the two boys who were convicted at Ann Arbor of the murder of S. M. Holden, and sentenced to solitary imprisonment for life, have had a new trial granted them, on the ground that the verdict in the case was against the evidence. It is generally supposed that they will be acquitted on the next trial, though they will undoubtedly be sentenced on indictments for other offences, of minor degree, to which they plead guilty before their trial for murder.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

A DEN OF THIEVES BROKEN UP.—Our authorities have been quite busy for the last week in cleaning out a notorious den on the Canal Basin, known as the "Ram Pen." The occupants have been operating quite extensively for some time back, in stealing packages of goods, such as clothing, boots, shirts, tobacco, &c., from the Rock Island Railroad freight cars, and from other quarters. The most of the property, we believe, has been recovered. Five persons have thus far been arrested and sent to Ottawa for trial. Their names are John Campbell, (of whom we made mention in our last.) James Purcell, John McMahon, Mary McMahon and Ann Taylor.—*La Salle Press.*

ANOTHER HORRIBLE LYNCHING AFFAIR.—Late on Monday evening a crowd collected in front of Vandyke & Thurber's store, attracted by the cries of a thief, who had been caught in the act of stealing some beef from a store, and was immediately arrested. Being an old offender, the crowd determined to summarily punish him for his depredations, and prevent in future the loss of property to the citizens. Accordingly a rope was procured, a noose made and adjusted to his neck, and being thrown over a high post, he was drawn up by the excited crowd. He was left hanging until daylight, when the authorities cut him down and buried him. We understand that legal proceedings will be commenced against the wretches who were instrumental in thus disgracing the name of our State, and we hope they will be brought to feel the rigor of the law.—*Hastings (Minnesota) Ledger, 20th.*

The Revolution in Hayti.

We have seen a letter from an intelligent Bostonian located in the City of Cape Haytien, giving an account of the progress of the revolution. He says that so far, though armed men are seen marching in every direction, the greatest order prevails, no outrage has been committed, and property appears to be perfectly safe. A guard is kept about the residence of the foreign Consuls, but the precaution is not demanded by any fear of violence. In fact, the great feature of this overthrow of an authority established for fourteen years, is its bloodless character. Soleuque is hemmed in between two Republican armies, without a hope of maintaining his authority. In regard to the future of the country, should General Geffrard prevail, it is stated that he will restore friendly relations with the Spanish end of the island, and perhaps establish a closer commercial connection with this country.

A letter received in this city dated Aux Cayes, Jan. 15, (the latest from the island), indicates that the Emperor has given up all hopes of sustaining himself. His first proclamation referred to the revolution as a mere local outbreak; but he has since, after having acquired a better idea of the movement, issued a second proclamation, in which he says he shall return to Port au Prince to await events. General Geffrard is at the gates of the capital.

The chief authority of Aux Cayes, the Duke, is staunch to the Emperor, and he has threatened that rather than yield he will set the town on fire and give it up to pillage. The people there are also averse to the movement, as they will have no one at the head of affairs but a black man. If Gen. Geffrard is wise enough, however, to allow the Senate to elect the new President, all parties will be satisfied.—*Boston Traveler.*

Miscellaneous.

GREAT WESTERN LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, *BLACKBURN BROS.*, 201 and 203 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED IN BOND through the CHICAGO CUSTOM HOUSE, our first invoice for the year, of FRENCH KIP and CALF SKINS, AND BOOT FRONTS CRIMPED, For the Spring Trade, DIRECT FROM THE PARIS MANUFACTURERS. Boot Makers and Leather Dealers will find the Stock to be very Superior and Prices Low. We have in Stock and coming forward a large assortment of SOLE LEATHER OF THE BEST TANNAGES, OAK and HEMLOCK UPPER KIP and CALF, LININGS, LASTS and FINDINGS, Which will be sold at the *lowest market prices* by BLACKBURN BROS., At their LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, 201 & 203 South Water street, (east of Wells street bridge,) Chicago. N. B.—The highest market price paid in Cash for Hides. ja24

LEATHER! LEATHER!!—BEST CLASS CALF AND KIP SKINS just received DIRECT FROM FRANCE! —BY— JAMES KELLY & CO., 243.......LAKE ST.......243 Chicago, Ill. Who keep constantly on hand the largest stock of Leather and Findings To be found in the West. Also, a large stock of superior LEATHER and INDIA RUBBER BELTING. All of the above will be sold very low for cash or approved credit. JAMES KELLY & CO., 243 Lake street, near the Bridge. oc16-[illegible]

TOILET GOODS, HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES, HAIR OILS AND POMADES, TOOTH POWDERS & WASHES, Toilet Waters, Colognes, Cosmetics and Soaps, A fine assortment of the best goods for sale by J. H. REED & CO., APOTHECARIES AND CHEMISTS 144 & 146.....Lake Street,.........144 & 146 fe5

Kerosene, or Coal Oil. A NEW SUPPLY. The Very Best Article in the Market. For sale by LEWIS & PAGE, 103 - - - South Water-St. - - - 103 [fe5 c173 1m]

IRISH MOSS. Shred and Sheet Isinglass, TAPIOCA, FRESH HOPS, Coxe's Sparkling Gelatine, SAGO, OAT MEAL, CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF LEMON, SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, fe5 c158 140 Lake street.

Valentines. NORRIS & HYDE, NO. 100...DEARBORN STREET...NO. 100 Have the largest and best selected assortment of VALENTINES TO BE FOUND WEST OF NEW YORK, Which they offer to Dealers at the LOWEST PRICES. NORRIS & HYDE, fe1-2w-c144 100 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, Are forwarding Freight to and from St. Louis, Alton, Springfield and Bloomington, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Time as quick and rates as low as by any other route. Deliver Freight at the Stone Freight Depot, foot of South Water street. For information as to rates and conditions apply to R. FORSYTH. Gen'l Freight Agent, office in Passenger Depot, up stairs, or to C. M. SMITH, Ass't Freight Depot. ja24 b595 1m

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public. [illegible] LIVER INVIGORATOR. [illegible] ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR. ☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold, also, by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st., and FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, 118 Randolph street. [illegible]

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL. ap6-d&wly-4771.

Silver-Plated Goods. SILVER PLATED CASTORS IN GREAT variety. Spoons, Forks, Tea-sets, Goblets, &c., &c., for sale lower than at any other house in the city, A. JAEGER & CO.'S French China Emporium, 103 Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn. ja29-1y-c34

Country Merchants ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR large stock of Crockery and Glass-ware before making their purchases elsewhere, with the assurance that our best endeavors will be made to make it for their advantage to purchase stock at the China Emporium of A. JAEGER & CO., 103 Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn. ja29-1y-c34

New and Attractive Goods. WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE attention of the ladies of Chicago, and the public in general to our large and complete stock of fine French China, fine Cut Bohemian Glass Ware, Crockery Ware, Britania Ware, &c., &c., as we are satisfied the quality and low prices of our goods, are such as to give the best satisfaction to all. A. JAEGER & CO., 130 Lake street between Clark and Dearborn ja29-1y-c34

Fine China. FINE DECORATED AND RICHLY GILDed Dinner Sets. Fine decorated and richly gilded Tea Sets. " " " Toilet Sets. Beautiful decorated Vases, Motto Cups, Colognes, Tete a Tete Sets, Card Baskets, &c., of every description, and will be sold very low at A. JAEGER & CO.'S, 103 Lake st. ja29-1y-c34

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THE PLEASURE of informing their customers that they have removed their stock of crockery, glass and china from No. 229 Lake street to the new and elegant store, No. 103 Lake street, where they will be thankful to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them. A. JAEGER & CO., 103 Lake street between Clark and Dearborn. ja-29-1y-c34

GO AND VISIT THE FRENCH CHINA Emporium of A. JAEGER & CO., No. 103 Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS ARE INVITED. E. W. DENNISON & CO., Are now prepared to sell and deliver to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE Any of the various product of their mills. We shall aim at the stars in the quality of our goods, and with a good mill, good materials, and experience, hope to reach and maintain the highest point of excellence. Our brands of Flour in barrels and bags are Phillips' Mills, Choice Extra, No. 1 White Wheat. Phillips' Mills, Extra Superfine, No. 1 Red Winter. Phillips' Mills, Choice Family, Choice Extra Spring. Also at wholesale or retail: White Rye Flour. Corn Meal, sifted and unsifted. Graham Flour. Corn and Oats, ground. Cracked Wheat. [illegible] E. W. DENNISON & CO. [illegible]

FOREST CITY WATER CURE, CLEVELAND, OHIO. THIS INSTITUTION IS DELIGHTFULLY situated on the outskirts of a beautiful forest, within the limits of the city of Cleveland [illegible] Letters of inquiry to either of the Physicians, will receive prompt attention. DR. G. W. STRONG, JAMES H. GREGORY, M. D. MRS. DR. J. H. GREGORY.

OIL OF COGNAC.
OIL OF COGNAC.
OIL OF COGNAC.

1,000 OUNCES OF *Green, White and Yellow* OIL COGNAC, For sale by [de24-ly] PENTON & CO.

Medicines &c.

YOU WILL FIND ALL Patent Medicines AT BOLLES SMITH & CO'S 124 LAKE STREET. THE GREAT WESTERN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT.

☞ If you want a remedy for your Cough go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake street.

☞ If you want a remedy to purify the Blood go to 124 Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ If you want a Fever and Ague remedy go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a remedy for Piles go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Hair Dye go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill go to B. S. & CO'S, 124 Lake street.

☞ If you want a Pain Killer or Pain Extractor go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want some Tonic bitters or Schiedam Schnapps go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

☞ For Dupenco's, Clark's and Cheeseman's Female Pills go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

☞ For Cough Candies or Pulmonic Wafers go to 124 Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ For a Powder, Paste or Wash for the Teeth, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For a Liver and Dyspeptic Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Vermifuge and Dyspeptic remedy go to 124 Lake-st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Strengthening Plasters of all kinds go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For a Remedy for all Private Diseases go to 124 Lake-st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ For a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Fancy Soaps, Brushes and Toilet Articles go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Hadkerchief Extracts and Perfumery go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal supporters. They are agents for the manufacturers and will sell at low prices. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by E. T. WATKINS & CO., 20 State street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 77 Water street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by SARGENT & ILSLEY, 140 Lake street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by J. & S. FULLER & CO., 27 Water street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by BOCKEE, INNIS & CO., 35 Water street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by L. READ & CO., 92 Lake street.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Sold by O. F. FULLER & CO.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Have, for their Tonic and other Medicinal Virtues, become so celebrated and popular, that unprincipled parties here and elsewhere have counterfeited them extensively, and to prevent deception we refer purchasers to the above parties for the genuine article or to the proprietors. Hostetter & Smith, ja25 c87-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

MOTHERS, AS YOU LOVE YOUR Children, be on the alert for every symptom of Worms. For worms cause the death of more than any other diseases. In all cases of pale countenance, livid circle around the eyes, and foul breath give HOLLOWAY'S VEGETABLE WORM CONFECTIONS. DEAD SHOT FOR WORMS! They are a delicious preparation of Sugar that any child will crave. [illegible] BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st., Agents for Northwestern States.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, OR COUGH LOZENGES. *From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.*—"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of."

Brown's Bronchial Troches *From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.*—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purposes, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Brown's Bronchial Troches *From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.*—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

Brown's Bronchial Troches *Dr. Lane* prescribes them in his practice.

Brown's Bronchial Troches *Dr. Bigelow* says are simple and certain.

Brown's Bronchial Troches Indispensable to Public Speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches A sure remedy for Throat Affections.—*Transcript.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

Brown's Bronchial Troches Cures Cough, Cold or Hoarseness.

Brown's Bronchial Troches Cures Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh.

Brown's Bronchial Troches Clears and gives strength to the voice of singers.

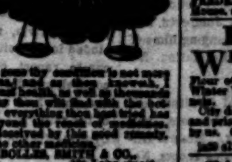
Brown's Bronchial Troches Cures Whooping Cough and Influenza.

Brown's Bronchial Troches Are the greatest Remedy *extant* ever produced.

Brown's Bronchial Troches Are only 25 cts. per Box. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL —BY— PENTON & CO., 94.......Lake Street.......94 OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

DR. C. J. LEEB'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE, *Or, NERVE TONIC*, WILL CURE FEVER AND AGUE. ALSO, YELLOW, CHAGRES AND Panama Fever can often be prevented by the use of this invaluable remedy. [illegible] J. B. HAZARD, Proprietor, [illegible] New York. Penton, Robinson & Smith, Wholesale Agents, 18 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WEIGH AND CONSIDER.—AN HONEST QUAKER'S ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.—"Friends [illegible]"



[illegible] BOLLES, SMITH & CO. [illegible] 124 Lake street.

CASES AND BOOKS —FOR— Families and Travelers. CASES OF ANY DESCRIPTION FOR *PHYSICIANS*, MADE TO ORDER. FAMILY CASES REFILLED AND REFITTED, At the Homœopathic Pharmacy. 168.......Clark street.......168 [illegible] HALSEY & KING.

Medicines, &c.

A PERFECTLY TRIUMPHANT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM MALARIA; Particularly FEVER and AGUE. Chills and Fever, and all diseases arising from a condition of the Liver as universally produced by the malaria of the West. [illegible] Reader, if you desire to save money and time, and get your health, take it as soon as it is directed, instead of those which only palliate while they do not cure.

MOLINE, Ill., Feb. 19, 1858. MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—*Gents:* We find your Ague Balsam superior to any remedy in our market for the permanent cure of all malarious diseases. We cheerfully recommend it as worthy that great name it has wherever sold and used. Very truly yours, RICHARDS & THOMAS.

GALION, Ohio, April 1, 1858. To the sufferers of chills, fever and ague, I would say [illegible] N. E. HACKEDOM, D. M.

ELKTON, Ind., May 17, 1858. MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO.—*Gents:* Having sold your Ague Balsam for the last three years to scores of persons in this vicinity, and closely observing its effects, we do not hesitate in saying we believe it the best remedy ever sold in Indiana, and will effectually cure chills, fever and ague without fail. Truly yours. PHILLIMAN & KEARNS, Druggists.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 13, 1858. DR. MANN:—Please send me [illegible] your Ague Balsam immediately. It is far ahead of all [illegible] and may be truly styled the King of Fever and Ague. J. LYTLE, Physician and Druggist.

LOUISVILLE, Michigan, June 13, 1858. MESSRS. S. K. MANN & CO., Galion, Ohio.—*Gents:* I have to say that I have for several months been completely prostrated by chills, fever and ague, and as I have a large family who were dependent upon my labor for their existence, I have tried in vain all the many remedies in my reach, (and they are legion,) but I found none to cure until I used your Ague Balsam. I have never shook, or had a symptom of it, since since the first dose, and my family have used the third bottle. I have been sound for two months, and I am confident it is the only thing that will never fail. Yours truly, G. P. WOOD. S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, O. O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., Sole Wholesale Agents for all the Western States and Territories, and sold by all good druggists. ja31-1m

Real Estate.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a HOMESTEAD, Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Out buildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, located in one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns of Wisconsin, only 80 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad. Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property, Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands. For Particulars address Post Office Box 1969. ja25-d&w-ly

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY. The Subscriber having had much practical experience in SELECTING AND LOCATING LANDS, in the various Land Districts in the Western States has unusual facilities for making valuable selections FOR LAND WARRANTS OR CASH. Choice Selections may now be made in IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI, Persons having Warrants can have them Located in their Own Name. And 40 per Cent. Profit Guaranteed, Payable in One Year. Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for Cash. Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska. S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, an15 a39 ly 49 Clark street, Chicago.

Educational.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.

Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Scholarship good through the entire Chain. Consolidation of "Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College" and "Bell's Commercial College," now conducted as one Institution under the name and style of BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON. Digby V. Bell Joint Proprietor and Associate Principal of Chicago College. Circular and Catalogue of 80 pages furnished gratuitously on application to the undersigned. ja28 c80 d&w ly BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, February 7th, 1859. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 113 Monroe street, and he wishes none to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well for themselves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spaired by the teachers. ja8

SALISBURY MANSION SCHOOL, LINCOLN SQUARE, WORCESTER, MASS. A First-Class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. J. V. BEANE, Principal. REFERENCES IN CHICAGO:—Wm. B. Ogden Esq.; Rev. Wm. W. Patton; J. D. Webster, Esq.; Luther Haven, Esq.; Wm. H. Wells, Esq., Supt. Pub. Schools; W. R. Lounsbury, Esq.; John P. Chapin, Esq.; J. Young Scammon, Esq. ja14 3m

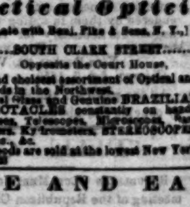
Opticians.

SIGHT AND HEARING.—DR. F. A. CADWELL,

OF TORONTO C. W. The Eminent and Skillful Operator on the EYE AND EAR. At the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill. Is working miracles in the way of restoring LOST SIGHT AND HEARING. Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Patients have been received by Dr. C. within the last four weeks many of whom have been blind for months and years, while others, who have long been sufferers, have had their diseases removed. The best proof as to how Dr. C.'s services are appreciated is, that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the country, and dismissing, as cured, his early received cases. No fee is required for an examination or opinion, and No Charge for services that are not Successful, as will be stated when the patient is received. Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on the Eye and Ear on application as above. fe7 c173 d&w6m

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. Dispensary of the Infirmary Open Every Morning from 11 1-2 to 12 1-2 o'clk FOR GRATUITOUS TREATMENT Of the poor affected with diseases of the Eye and Ear. No. 60 North Clark Street, Cor. Michigan. TRUSTEES:—W L Newberry, President; C V Dyer and L Haven, V. Presidents; S Stone, Secretary & Treasurer; J H Kinzie, Rev N L Rice, D D, Rev W Barry, P Carpenter, W H Brown, R B McCagg, F Moseley, M Skinner. CONSULTING SURGEONS—Prof D Brainard, M D, Prof J W Freer, M D. ATTENDING SURGEONS—E L Holmes, M D, W H Byford. ja8 3m

LOUIS MAUSS,



Practical Optician, [Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.] 79.............SOUTH CLARK STREET.............79 Opposite the Court House. Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical Goods in the Northwest. Best Crystal Glass and Genuine BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES constantly on hand. Also Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, STEREOSCOPES, Magic Lanterns, &c. &c. ☞ All goods are sold at the lowest New York prices. de13-ly-b735

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD. FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Physician and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Columbus, Ohio, and author of a "New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye and Ear without the use of the Knife," would announce that he has permanently established an Infirmary in the city of Chicago, Illinois, at SEVENTY-THREE South Clark street, in order to afford to those afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear, an opportunity of being treated by a system which is entirely new, perfectly safe, and has never been known to fail in effecting permanent cures in all cases within the reach of human means. [illegible]

MEYER'S Miraculous Vermin Destroyer, For the Destruction of Rats, Mice, Moles, Bugs, Mosquitoes, Roaches, Fleas, Moths, Garden Insects, Ants, &c. THE CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS known under the above title for the last 25 years throughout Europe, where they have met with a triumphant success, have acquired for their Inventor and Manufacturer a world-wide celebrity, attested by the Sovereigns of Russia, France, Austria, the Queen of England, the Kings of Belgium, Holland, Naples, Bavaria, Saxony, &c.; and in America their efficiency has been endorsed by the Directors of Public Institutions and the approval of numerous private citizens, that they are the only remedies in the world sure to exterminate all kinds of vermin. Meyer's Miraculous Preparations destroy the gruesome intruders without mercy, and never fail. [illegible] ☞ Retail packages from 25 cents to $1.50. [illegible] JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, [illegible] Broadway, New York. General Agent for the United States and Canada. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, [illegible] House, and 417 Broadway, N.Y. [illegible]

Flour! Flour!! WE HAVE CONSTANTLY IN STORE [illegible] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN. [illegible]

Chicago Hominy Manufacturing Co. SOUTH CLARK, NEAR NORTH-ST. ARE PREPARED TO CONTRACT WITH [illegible]

100 BARRELS ROSIN—[illegible] BOCKEE, INNIS & CO. [illegible] South Water street.

Special Notices.

The wonderful success of Dr. [illegible]'s celebrated and unrivalled STOMACH BITTERS, from the time of its introduction to the public, conclusively its manifest superiority over any preparation of the kind now manufactured. [illegible] Hostetter's Bitters are most delightful [illegible] before meals. For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. ja31-3wdaw

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Chevalier [illegible] [illegible]

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark [illegible] Sold by [illegible] Druggist and Chemist, and [illegible] Paine & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago. [illegible]

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholder in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by me at par on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER.

Leather and Findings.

Hayden, Kay & Co., 238.......RANDOLPH STREET......., CHICAGO. Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in Saddlery Hardware, BENT STOCK, COACH TRIMMINGS, SPRINGS, AXELS, VARNISHES, WEBBINGS, HORSE COLLARS, [illegible] P. HAYDEN, New [illegible] P. WILSON, Cincinnati. WILLIAM V. KAY, Chicago.

TURNER & SIDWAY, Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles, BRIDLE FRONTS, Pad Housings, Driving Reins, Horse Covers and [illegible] Whips, Fly Nets, &c. &c. OFFICE AND SALES-ROOMS: 238.......RANDOLPH-ST......., Over Hayden, Kay & Co.'s Saddlery Hardware [illegible]

Architects.

E. BURLING. ARCHITECT—NOS. 44 & 46 LASALLE Street, over Hoffman & Gelpcke's Bank [illegible]

O. L. WHEELOCK, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Office No. 77 Dearborn Block, Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, [illegible] RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES [illegible] OFFICE—8 Dearborn street [illegible]

Copartnerships, &c.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between B. F. Johnson & A. Clark, [illegible] Chicago, February 4th, 1859. B. F. JOHNSON [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. [illegible] Chicago, Jan. 12, 1859. ja31-1m

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP [illegible] GEO. B. SOWLES, [illegible] Chicago, January 29, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. [illegible] David J. Millard, [illegible] W. H. KRETSINGER. Chicago, January 13 1859. ☞ The business will be continued at the old stand [illegible] David J. Millard.

Wood & Coal.

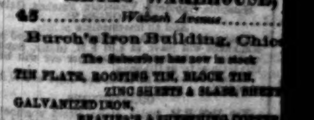
CHEAP COAL.—WE ARE SELLING [illegible] our Yard, CORNER OF TAYLOR AND CLARK STS. Coal well screened, and every way equal to Erie or [illegible] $4 00 Per Ton, or $4 50 Delivered. [illegible] LAW & STRONG

Coal! Coal!! 1000 TONS ORMSBY COAL.—[illegible] Coal is the best in the market for family uses or steam. Also— 300 tons Prepared Anthracite (Broad Top) 300 tons Lump Shamokin. ALFRED SMITH & CO. North Pier, opposite Ill. Central [illegible] ☞ Orders may be left at W. D. BERRY [illegible] ja22 3m-c70 Corner of Lake and Clark sts.

Cheap Coal. WE ARE RETAILING, COAL AT [illegible] per Ton equal to Erie or Briar Hill [illegible] the Rock Island Freight office, formerly Morris Coal Company Yard. Orders left at the Custom House, [illegible] street, will be attended to by [illegible] ja12 b679 1m

COAL AND WOOD. ISAAC COALE, AT THE OLD STAND, Corner of [illegible] Wood of all kinds, Sawed and Split and delivered. Also, Erie, Briar Hill, [illegible] Pennsylvania, [illegible] Ohio Coals. [illegible] Orders promptly [illegible] ISAAC COALE. au17 a450-6m 214 Clark street.

1859.......SPRING TRADE.......



BANCATIN METAL WAREHOUSE, 45.......Wabash Avenue....... Burch's Iron Building, Chicago. The Subscriber has now in stock TIN PLATE, ROOFING TIN, BLOCK TIN, ZINC SHEETS & SLABS, SHEET IRON, GALVANIZED IRON, BRAZIER'S & SHEATHING COPPER, TINNERS' TOOLS, METALS GENERALLY. All of which is offered at the Lowest Market Prices for Cash. THOMAS S. DICKERSON.

15,000 Bundles Wire Fence. We are prepared to make contracts with Dealers [illegible] ANNEALED FENCE WIRE, NOS 9 [illegible] THOS. S. DICKERSON, 45 Wabash ave. [illegible] Burch's Iron Building, Chicago.

TO BUILDERS, OWNERS, & ROOFERS. [illegible] Corrugated Roofing. [illegible] EDWARDS. [illegible]

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES SOLD BY FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago. [illegible]

EASTMAN, JR.

Medicine, &c.

A REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM MALARIA; Particularly FEVER and AGUE. Perfectly TRIUMPHANT

Educational.

Royal Shorthand and Commercial Colleges

Opticians.

SIGHT AND HEARING.—DR. F. A. CALDWELL

Real Estate.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.

Special Notices.

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S

Raymond's Double Thread

Sewing Machine.

Family Sewing Machines, LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. REDUCED PRICES.

Great Job Printing Establishment

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE

Furniture, &c.

FOR FURNITURE

Banking and Exchange.

Plumbing.

New Publications.

Dry Goods.

SPRING OF 1880.

Foreign Goods.

FOREIGN GOODS!

AT COST

Pianos, &c.

Hardware & Machinery.

Saddlery Hardware,

Leather and Findings.

Opticians.

Architects.

Copartnerships, &c.

Wood & Coal.

Stationery, &c.

Dissolutions.

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General Agencies.

Three Silver Medals

Awarded for the Best Blank Books.

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES

OF ALL QUARRIES.

Boots and Shoes.

Millinery.

Clothing.

Dressmaking.

Miscellaneous.

Lost and Found.

Boarding and Rooms.

Situations Wanted.

Help Wanted.

To Let.

For Sale.

Lumber, Coal, &c.

Agricultural Implements.

Grain, Seeds, &c.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

Liquors.

Tobacco.

Manufactures.

Iron, Steel, &c.

Oils, Paints, &c.

Hotels.

Restaurants.

Saloons.

Lectures.

Amusements.

Excursions.

Financial.

Proposals.

Miscellaneous.

TELEGRAPH.

TO THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Asia.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 7.—The Royal Mail Steamship Asia, from Liverpool Jan. 22d, has passed this point on her way to New York.

The steamship Fulton arrived out on the 25th.

The political rumors are conflicting.

There was less confidence in peace, and a partial revival of the panic on the Paris Bourse.

The death of the King of Naples was reported but not confirmed and was discredited.

The Austrian loan of £6,000,000 is announced for the London money market.

Warlike rumors continued, notwithstanding peace assurances.

The latest Continental correspondence says confidence of the maintainance of peace was losing ground, and warlike preparations continue in France.

It is rumored, but not believed, that Persigny would soon succeed Walewski in the French foreign Ministry.

There had been a partial recurrence of the panic on the Paris Bourse; 3 per cents.—closed flat at 68 95. London exchange responded to the fall, but not to the same extent.

It is reported that an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between France and Sardinia.

The British Government had resolved to take sufficient measures to protect English interests in Mexico.

The London *Times* in an editorial denounces Nugent's manifesto to Americans in British Columbia.

The King of Naples is reported to be very ill.

The London *Post* of the 21st, announced his death, but it was not confirmed, and on the following day regretted its error.

It is denied that Prince Napoleon was received with enthusiasm in Turin. His marriage is said to be unpopular there.

Quiet prevailed in Lombardy.

The Swiss National Council voted half a million to immediately convert all their guns into the percussion principle.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian was at Alexandria, Jan. 6th.

The widow of the poet Wordsworth died on the 17th Jan.

Mr. Spurgeon is coming to America, but the alleged contract for £10,000 with Trans-Atlantic Churches, is untrue, he having declined the offer.

The Paris *Debats* thinks there are excellent reasons for trusting in the preservation of a general peace.

Steam engines at Vincennes are still making rifled cannon.

The *Patrie* had an article to the effect that the avoidance of war was not to be considered altogether certain. This, with false reports of insurrections at Milan and Venice, and a collision between Austrian and Sardinian troops, caused a reaction on the Bourse and a decline of ½ per cent. On the following day the market was more steady, closing at a fractional improvement. On the 21st the market opened firm and animated, but subsequently declined, and closed flat.

The alleged abolition of visas for passports seems to have been an exaggeration of the new rule making modification in the existing arrangements.

The expedition against the insurgents in Algeria was successful, the tribes having made complete submission to the French.

The garrison at Rome will shortly be reinforced by two regiments of the line.

At Turin, the belief in the coming war was decidedly increasing. Letters from reliable authority at Milan say there was not the least chance of an insurrection.

It is stated that the sending of troops from Austria had been suspended.

The following news was taken by the Kangaroo: Another peaceful article in the *Constitutionnel* says Austria had issued a conciliatory note on the Servian question, which calmed the public mind. Notwithstanding the pacific turn of events, warlike contradictory rumors were circulating. Many steamers and transports were preparing for sea in France.

The *Moniteur* announces the entire abolition of visas of passports.

The British minister for Washington is to be instructed to urge the opening of the American coasting trade for British vessels in return for like concession by Britain.

It is reported that Parliament will be asked for a considerable increase of the naval estimates.

Accounts from Lombardy still speak of disaffection, but no outbreaks.

Austrian reinforcements were still going in.

An amnesty to political prisoners has been modified to require their banishment to America.

The edict provides that all persons taken in any flagrant attempt against the safety of the State be immediately tried by a Council of War.

A telegram from Bombay of Dec. 24th. News unimportant.

The subjugation of the disturbed districts was rapidly progressing. Ishmael Kahn, the rebel chief, had surrendered. The details of the Chinese news speak of short supplies, and an abundance of teas. The leading journals of Germany were exceedingly severe in their attacks on the French Government, and urged the necessity of perfect understanding between Prussia, Austria and the German States.

Popular demonstrations of sympathy and loyalty greeted the Emperor of Austria whenever he appeared in public.

Prince Hatzfeldt, the Prussian minister died at Berlin on the 19th.

Bombay mails of December 24th reached England January 20th.

Nena Sahib had fled to the jungle.

LATEST.—*London, Saturday.*—The *Times'* city article quotes the Funds heavy and inanimate, and after the regular hours experiences a further fall, owing to the statements about the Austrian loan and the contemplated augmentation of the army and navy.

The contract for the purchase of the Great Eastern was concluded yesterday. £300,000 has been subscribed, which is thought enough to purchase and complete the ship, and provide a working capital.

The *Daily News* says: Prussia has signified to France that she would look not with indifference, but with great anxiety, on any unprovoked attack upon Austria by France.

Another Democratic Tariff Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Tariff Democratic Caucus met this evening. John Cochrane was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. Cavanaugh and Ruffin Secretaries. The largest number present at any one time was fifty, of whom four were from New York, six from Ohio, one from Illinois, and several others also from free States.

Garnett, from the committee of five, authorized at the former meeting, reported a resolution that means ought to be provided for the payment of the treasury notes now maturing, and that the deficiency of the treasury should be met by the reduction of the expenses of Government. Mr. Garnett made a speech in support of the resolution, and was followed on that side by Vallandigham, Crawford, Stephens, and Smith of Va.

The debate was also indulged in by Cavanaugh, Phelps of Mo., Sickles, Taylor, and Groesbeck. They did not go to the full extent of those who preceded them, but admitted the necessity of economy.

Several propositions looking to the reduction of the expenditures of all branches of the public service were then submitted, but without taking a vote upon them the caucus adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Garnett's report at the Democratic caucus last night favored a reduction in the expenses of lithographing, engraving, binding of public documents, the public printing, cutting off the *Congressional Globe*, reducing the expenses of the branch mints, coast survey, etc., reducing the army estimates several millions, and navy two millions; the saving of nearly $2,000,000 by a suspension of the work on public buildings; the reduction of the franking privilege to two ounces; diminishing the number of mail routes to California; making the ocean mail service self-sustaining; and cutting off light-houses, supporting them hereafter by tonnage duties.

Mr. Crawford offered a resolution, on which no action was taken, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to re-issue $12,000,000 Treasury notes, and that any other deficiency should be supplied by retrenchment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Democratic members from Pennsylvania met last evening and adopted resolutions opposed to a permanent national debt, indorsing the President's recommendations, repudiating the acts of the other Democratic caucus, and appointing to take steps for united action with other Democrats who approve of their position. All the Pennsylvania Democrats but two were present.

Terrible Loss of Life at a Fire in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, 7th.—A fire in Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, caused the loss of several lives. The lower floor of the building was occupied as a confectionery shop, and the upper stories by Mr. Edward Gill's family, consisting of himself, wife, two daughters and two servant girls, Honora and Ann Keegan (sisters), Thos. Gill (his brother), and Otto Graves, a boarder.

The fire was first discovered at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, and when the firemen arrived, the third story was in flames. At that time Honora Keegan was hanging from a window sill of the upper story, and Thomas Gill letting himself down from a window of the third floor. The flames burst into the face of the woman, and she fell to the ground. The rope to which Mr. Gill was hanging broke, and he also fell. Mrs. Gill was seen at a window in the third story, in an imploring attitude, but she soon fell back and was seen no more alive.

After the fire was suppressed, the bodies of Mrs. Gill and her two children, and Ann Keegan, were found lying on the floor of Mrs. Gill's chamber—all dead.

Mrs. G. was 37 years old, her daughters respectively 2 and 6, and Ann Keegan 17.

Thomas Gill is dangerously injured; Honora Keegan, it is thought, fatally; and Otto Graves, slightly. Edward Gill was absent.

Later from Hayti—Republican Successes.

HOLMES HOLE, Mass., Feb. 7.—The schooner Mercy, which arrived here last night, brings Port au Prince dates to January 16th. The revolution had extended to nearly all parts of the Empire. At St. Marc some severe fighting had taken place both on land and at sea, with considerable loss of life.

Soulouque had been compelled to retire.

A naval engagement had taken place off St. Marc, six vessels taking part. The Admiral's vessel was badly damaged, and the whole fleet bore up for Port au Prince.

Reinforcements were joining Geffrard from all parts. It was believed that Soulouque would not be able to force his way into Port au Prince, the city being surrounded by Republicans. Soulouque's coffee had all been seized and sold at auction. A Danish brig had been chartered by him to lead, but it was thought it would not be allowed to enter at Port au Prince. When the schooner Mercy left, the city was under arms, and no man was allowed to pass out.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

The following is the New York bank statement for the week ending Feb. 7th.:

Decrease in Loans	[illegible]
Increase in Specie	[illegible]
Decrease in Circulation	[illegible]
Decrease in Deposits	[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.

Important News from Fraser River, Oregon, Utah, California, [illegible] Australia.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The Overland Mail, with dates to the 19th ult., has arrived.

The steamship Cortez had arrived from the North, bringing only $10,000 in Fraser River gold. The River was open, and the weather so mild that mining operations were being resumed.

A Mr. Dows was shot dead at Ft. Yale on the 24th, by one Foster.

Mr. Beeson was found murdered in Washington Co., Oregon.

A series of gales at Victoria had damaged the shipping in the harbor.

It is learned that three men had attacked the Indian ranche in Eden Valley, containing forty squaws and fifteen men, and killed fourteen of the latter. Several whites who had since gone out to the mountains are missing, supposed to have been killed by the Indians in retaliation. More than 100 Indians have been killed by the whites there within three months past.

The Indians in Carson Valley were also suffering. Maj. Dodge has returned from Pyramid Lake. Reports deep snow and great suffering among the Indians, many of whom, in approaching him as their great deliverer from their starving and destitute condition, were seen to shed tears. The pine nuts, which have been the dependence of hundreds, failed again this year. The Indians of his agency were all peaceable. All they ask for is something to eat. He has provided over 4,000 Indians with food and clothes.

At Sankee Jim's Bar, ten highwaymen stopped a stage coach and robbed it of $3,000 belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

Near 200 people had returned to San Francisco from the Gila Mines.

The California State Treasurer reports the sum of $757,000 in the Treasury.

The orange, the almond and the grape are being cultivated with some success at Los Angeles.

The President's Message was received in Oregon on January 3d, and was not well received, as his recommendation relative to Kansas looked unfavorable to the prospects of Oregon for admission.

In Calveras county, Cal., some murders had occurred among the Chinese. They are divided into two parties, and further trouble was apprehended.

Accidents and suicides were plentiful in the mining districts.

The notorious Ned McGowen and a party of gamblers were acting lawlessly in British Columbia. Gov. Douglass intends to prosecute them.

An arrival at San Francisco from Australia says that gold had been discovered on Fitzgeroy River, the mouth of which is 1200 miles northward from Sydney. The excitement is intense and the rush of immigration tremendous from Sidney, Melbourne and the larger cities.

ADDITIONAL.—Major Dodge, who has just returned from Pyramid Lake, reports that the weather is intensely cold, and that there is great suffering among the Indians for want of food and clothing.

Fifteen Indians, who had stolen some horses, were killed by a party of whites in Eden Valley. Major Johnson, with a detachment of 6th infantry, was en route to that country to look after the Indians.

The California Supreme Court had decided that the Legislature has power to tax mining claims; also that the law prohibiting the immigration of the Chinese was unconstitutional.

Parties in California were maturing a plan to transport the entire letter and news paper mail by the overland route in thirty days within the limits of the United States, assuring no extension in the case of failure to transport within the given time, and no special protection against the Indians.

That portion of the President's message treating of Kansas was not favorably received in Oregon on the ground that Buchanan's policy would retard the admission of that Territory into the Union.

The Legislature of Washington Territory had passed resolutions instructing their Delegate in Congress to urge the necessity of establishing a line of military posts from Walla Walla *via*. South Pass, to the Missouri River.

Passengers report that the Gila mines were almost deserted.

The Mexican boundary commission at Fort Fillmore were about starting to resume operations.

The Indians had again obstructed the road with rocks at Devil's Canon.

Copious rains had fallen at Sierra Genco, supplying the mining country with sufficient water for the whole season.

The Camanches had stolen eleven mules from Delaware Springs, and fifty horses from Phantom Hill; most of the latter belonged to settlers.

A detachment of cavalry under Capt. Palmer, left Fort Smith for Fort Arbuckle.

The mail coach was detained six hours, making the running time, less that, twenty-three days.

XXXVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—SENATE.—Communications were received from the Secretary of War, stating that in his opinion the sale of the old forts could be applied to the construction of new ones; also that Indian Agencies might better be performed by officers of the army; also that the army cannot be judiciously kept within the line of settlements to avoid the cost of transportation, inasmuch as the Indians are kept in check by the near proximity of troops.

The Agricultural College bill was taken up, whereupon Mr. Clay of Alabama, made a strong speech against it. Gwin, Bell, Brown and Davis reported their sentiments upon it, which have already been given. The bill was then passed with some amendments which will require it to go back to the House by the following vote: Ayes—Allen, Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Gwin, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J., Trumbull, Wade and Wilson, 25. Nays—Bayard, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell and Ward, 22.

Mr. Houston then tried ineffectually to call up the Civil Appropriation.

Mr. Slidell desired to take up the bill for the acquisition of Cuba. He said attention to that measure which had been confided to his care required that he should urge it on the notice of the Senate, and rather than have it set aside by less important business he would move that its provisions be added as an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Finally he gave notice that he would call up the subject to-morrow, showing its constitutionality.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Railroad bill then came up as unfinished business, being the third day of the debate upon it, six parties now seek the concession. The contest seeming to be mainly between Van Derwerken & Co., the Metropolitan Railroad Company and the city corporation of Washington and Georgetown. Without taking action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved a suspension of the rules in order to enable him to offer a resolution setting apart Tuesday and Wednesday, 15th and 16th, for the consideration of the Territorial business. Disagreed to by 103 against 69—not two-thirds.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from further consideration of the bills appropriating $85,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Chicago. Disagreed to by 101 against 70—not two-thirds.

The House under a suspension of the rules, passed the Senate joint resolution for the payment of the balance of $70,000 to Georgia, on account of military services against the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles; also the Senate bill to pay Maine nearly $6,000 for expenses incurred in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war; also the Senate bill authorizing the Attorney-General to represent the United States in the proceedings in Equity, pending in the Supreme Court, between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, relative to the boundary line.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation. Various small items were acted on, and the question of retrenchment discussed by Grow, Davis, of Ind., and others, when without coming to any conclusion, the Committee rose. Recess till evening.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—At about three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the upper portion of Russell's Mechanical Bakery, corner of Battery and Commercial streets, which was totally destroyed. The building was of brick, with granite front, extending 64 feet on Commercial and 131 on Battery and Salutation streets, and containing two of Berdan's automatic ovens, kneading machines, &c., and 23,000 bbls of flour on storage.

The bakery had gone into operation on Thursday, when 15,000 loaves of bread were baked and delivered.

The falling walls partially destroyed two or three adjoining wooden tenements.

Daniel Henderson, fireman, was killed by the falling of one of the side walls. Capt. Wilson, of the steam fire engine Eclipse, was seriously injured internally, and several others were more or less injured. One man is missing and is supposed to be under the ruins.

The total loss of property is estimated at $300,000, on which there is a partial insurance. Mr. Russell will immediately construct a fire-proof building and thus carry out his intention of establishing a Mechanical Bakery in Boston.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

A Woman Convicted of Murder.

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Mary Hartung, who has been on trial here during the past week for the murder of her husband, Emil Hartung, was this morning found guilty of murder. Her trial has excited much interest, and the jury have been out since Saturday afternoon. The prisoner is quite young and handsome, and her case has created the greatest sympathy.

Fire at Grand Rapids.

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—A fire at Grand Rapids early this morning destroyed seven buildings including the Backus block. Loss on merchandize and buildings $30,000. Partially insured.

Important Stealing Case.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 7.—The preliminary examination of N. Marony, agent for the Adams Express Co., is progressing. Able counsel are engaged on both sides.

A. H. TAYLOR & CO.,
Dealers in
Dimension & Rubble Stone,
FROM JOLIET ILLINOIS.
[illegible]

The American Almanac for 1859.
THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1859. Price, $1.00. For sale by
WM. B. KEEN, Bookseller,
ja21-ly No. 148 Lake street.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

Exchange is decidedly closer than it was a few days ago. Rates, however, are unchanged. We quote at 1⅛@1¼ to customers. For collections and to outsiders the rates are firm at the higher figures. There is very little first class business paper offering. The scarcity will doubtless continue for several weeks. A supply cannot be looked for much before the opening of navigation. Discounts as usual 10 per cent. Whatever few eastern thirty day bills offer are freely taken at par to half per cent discount. Gold 1⅛@1¼, with few sales. The street brokers are doing very little at nominal figures ranging from 1@2 per cent. per month.

COMMERCIAL.—The Breadstuffs markets this morning were generally buoyant, and an advance was gained in Wheat, Flour and Corn. In consequence of the *Asia's* news being expected, transactions were very limited.

The light receipts of Wheat encouraged holders to additional firmness, and buyers had to advance their views 1@2c on Winter and 2@4c on Spring in order to secure the few lots offered. About 10,000 bushels changed hands at $1.25 for No. 1 Red; $1.10 for No. 2 Red; 88@90c for Standard Spring, and 80@81c for new No. 2—all in store.

The Flour market advanced 10@15c, under an active demand for both Spring and Winter grades. About 1,500 bbls changed hands at $6.25@6.38 for White Winter; and $5.12½@5.25 for choice Spring Extras. At the close there were very few lots offering.

There was a more active demand for Corn to-day, and after the opening, prices advanced 1½c—sales being made at a range of 63½@65c per 60 lbs. on track. There is considerable figuring going on concerning round lots for future delivery; but the only sale reported is 5,000 bushels for delivery in the first week in May on private terms.

Oats are very firm. Barley easier. Highwines nominal at 24@25c—Holders all asking 25c, with however no sales at that figure.

The Provision market remains inactive. A sale of 130 bbls Lard was made to-day at 11⅝c. Dressed Hogs firm at $6.25@7.00.

At Milwaukee on Saturday last Wheat was dull, and Extra declined 2c. Dressed Hogs, $6.25@6.75. Receipts:—Flour, 939; Wheat, 17,361 bu; Oats, 1,207; Corn, 776 bu; Barley, 338 bu; Hogs, 48.

The Belleville (Ill.) *Advocate* of the 3d says:

At Hinckley's Mill near 15,000 bushels of wheat were bought last week, at an average price of $1 per bushel. One day during the week he received over 5,000 bushels. We could not learn the amounts taken in by other mills in other mills in this city, but judge there could not have been less than $50,000 paid to our farmers last week for wheat alone. What should prevent easier times in the money market.

The Rochester *Union* says that Buffalo agents have been in the towns up the Genesee Valley, on the railroads, purchasing corn, oats and even barley for that city. There is probably half a million of bushels of wheat in the elevators at Buffalo, but other grains are short, and consumers, who have hitherto relied upon deposits made there from the West, in the fall, are compelled to go Eastward into the interior for supplies.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says of the Hop trade:

An advance of from 30 to 40 per cent. has been established in the price of hops within the past week or so, with a more active business doing in the new crop for consumption, 150 bales of which were sold in New York on Friday last at 12@18c for 1st sorts to prime, and 9@11c for 2d sorts. Old meet with a moderate speculative demand, and prices are firm, with sales of 100 bales at 3@6c, as to quality.

Dressed Hogs sold at Albany on the 4th inst. at 8@8½c.

At Philadelphia on the 3d, Clover Seed sold at $7, and Timothy at $2.12½.

The New York *Herald* of Wednesday says that the duties that will be paid into the Custom House during the present week will amount to nearly, if not quite, two millions of dollars, and those of next week will not vary far from the same sum. This revenue is from goods already arrived, or known to be on their way. It is stated by many of the most intelligent jobbers, that the orders which have been sent out for goods exceed anything that has been done in former years, and that the revenue during the present month of February must exceed that of any previous month. The hotels are crowded with people, and the spring trade is opening with a spirit that encourages every one.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT BOSTON IN JANUARY.

By the Corn Exchange record it appears that the receipts of flour and grain by Boston dealers during the month of January of the present year and in 1858 were as follows:

	1859.	1858.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, hf. bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bush	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shorts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Meal, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 6.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

FLOUR—More active, and prices advanced 10@15c. Sales to-day were:—[illegible] bbls "Mendota City" Spring Extra at $5.25; 180 bbls "Granite" at $5.12½; 50 bbls "Peoria" at $5.25; 100 bbls "Morris" do at $5.25; 100 bbls Ll. White Winter at $6.25; 200 bbls Wis. do at $6.38; 200 bbls "Quincy" do on private terms.

WHEAT—Winter—Market very firm. Sales to-day were:—1,500 bu No 1 Red at $1.25 in store; 300 bu do at $1.24 on track; 3,400 bu No. 2 Red at $1.10 in store. SPRING—Advanced 2@4c. Sales were:—3,000 bu. Standard at 90c in store; 300 bu. do at 88c in store; 2,600 bu new No. 2 in lots at 80c in store; 300 bu do at 81c in store; 30 bu Rejected at 70c in store.

CORN—Advanced 1@1½c. Sales to-day were:—5,000 bu for delivery in the first week in May on private terms; 700 bu do at 63½c per 60 lbs on track; 1,500 bu do at 64c on track; 700 bu do at 65c on track. Ear Corn scarce and in demand, with sales of one car-load at 57c per 70 lbs on track.

OATS—Very firm. Sales to-day were:—400 bu prime new at 54c on track in bags.

BARLEY—Supply better, and market not so buoyant. Sales to-day were:—150 bu choice at 85c on track; 300 bu inferior at 40c on track.

RYE—Nominal at 78@80c per 60 lbs on track.

HIGHWINES—Holders advanced their prices this morning at 25c, at which, however, there were no sales.

ALCOHOL—54@56c per gal.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm. Sales to-day were:

16 Hogs, averaging	260 lbs	$7.00
25	160 lbs	6.25
17	180 lbs	6.25
18	236 lbs	7.00

PROVISIONS—Market still inactive. Mess Pork nominal at $17.50; Cut Meats firm at 6c, 7¾c, and 8c for Shoulders, Sides and Hams, loose.

LARD—130 bbls Lard sold at 11⅝c.

TALLOW—Scarce and in active request at 9¾@10c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed in fair demand at $1.90@1.95; Clover in better supply, with sales 21 bags prime at $6.12½; 100 bu Flax Seed at $1; 70 bu do at $1.20.

HIDES—Market still firm. Sales were at the following quotations: Green City, 6¼@7c; Green Country, 7¼@7¾; Green Salted, 8@8¾c; Dry Flint, 16@16¼c.

PELTS—Country, 75@$1.30; City, $1@1.50.

POULTRY—Scarce and firm. Dressed Chickens, $2 ♥ doz; Turkeys, 7@9c ♥ lb.

EGGS—Fresh, 15@16c ♥ doz.

BUTTER—Choice, 14@16c; Common, 12@14c.

BEANS—Market not quite so buoyant. Sales are:—200 bu extra prime at $1.50; 100 bu do at $1.37½; 80 bu fair at $1.25.

POTATOES—Nominal at 65@67½c.

DRIED FRUIT—4,000 lbs sold at 9¼@10c for Apples; 10¼@11c for unpared peaches; 18@20c for pared Peaches; 17@17½c for Blackberries; and 30c for Raspberries.

GREEN FRUIT—75 bbls common Apples sold at $4.25; Choice $5@7. Cranberries, $8@8.50 per bbl.

Chicago Weekly Live Stock Market.

Ulich's Sale and Shipping Stock Yards. Reported expressly for the Press and Tribune by THOS. NICOLLS, for the week ending Feb. 5th.

No. of Cattle received for this market	575
Hogs	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]
Cows and Calves	[illegible]
Total number received	1,712
Shipped East via M. S. & N. I. R. R.	485 cattle
	485 hogs

Sales of 245 head good Cattle at 3¾ to 4@4½ for extra.

Sales of 220 common Cattle at 3@3¾.

Sales of 113 inferior Cattle at 2½@3½c.

Sales of 295 good Hogs, 200 lbs and upward at 4½@5½ for extra.

Sales of 409 light Hogs, at 4½@4¾.

Sales of 409 Sheep, 90 lbs and upwards, at 4@4½.

Sales of 34 Cows and Calves at $20@34 per head.

The stock market is quite active for all kinds of stock. There is small advance in Cattle and Hogs from our last week's quotations, owing to two or three packers having commenced to pack them. Good Cattle are scarce.

The yards are all cleared out of stock.

Movements of Breadstuffs—Feb. 5.

RECEIPTS BY RAILWAYS.

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Bar. bu.	Cat. No.	H's No.
By Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Gal. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Rock I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By C. A. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1218	5480	6684	640	[illegible]	322	375

Flour and Grain in Chicago, Saturday, Feb. 5.

Flour, bbls	16,737	Corn, bu	9,914
Wheat, Spring, bu	[illegible]	Oats, bu	106,393
Winter	[illegible]	Rye, bu	[illegible]
White	6,360	Barley, bu	64,137

Foreign Markets.

PER ASIA.] LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull with a declining tendency. Corn has a downward tendency [illegible] slightly lower. Pork [illegible]. Lard dull at 56s. [illegible]. Rosin [illegible]. Spirits of Turpentine, firm.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1859.

Baring, Bro. quote wheat dull and [illegible] lower. Iron steady [illegible]. GROCERIES—Sugar buoyant. Tea firm. Coffee quiet. Rice firm and higher.

The money market is generally unchanged and abundant. The bullion in the bank of England has decreased [illegible] since the last weekly report. Consols closed [illegible] for money and account.

New York Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, February 7, 1859.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy and prices unchanged. Sales [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for super state; [illegible] for extra state; [illegible] for super western; [illegible] for common to medium extra western; [illegible] for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian dull at [illegible] for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady at [illegible]. Corn meal firm at [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy at [illegible] for Milwaukee club; [illegible] for red western; [illegible] for white Kentucky. Rye firmer; sales [illegible]. Barley quiet. Corn firmer; sales [illegible] for mixed western [illegible]. Oats very quiet, [illegible] for Western and Canadian.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; sales 150 bbls, 24@24½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active, closing heavy; sales [illegible] bbls at [illegible] for mess [illegible] for prime. Beef quiet. Cut Meats firmer. Hogs in fair request at [illegible]. Lard firmer; sales [illegible] at [illegible]. Butter in good request at [illegible] for Ohio, [illegible] for State. Cheese steady [illegible].

Stocks dull. [illegible] Pacific Mail [illegible]; Cal. [illegible]; Gal. & Chi [illegible]; Harlem preferred [illegible]; Panama 116⅛.

Cincinnati Market.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.

FLOUR—Unchanged. Sales 1,000 bbls superfine at $5.65 delivered at Pittsburg, and 1,000 do at $5.35 delivered here the 24th inst.

WHISKY—Unchanged; demand moderate. Sales 1,100 bbls at 27c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess Pork and Lard neglected. No sales. 130,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders sold at 6¼c. Nothing done in Sides. April closed heavy. A speculative purchase of 1,000 bbls Mess Pork was made, delivered in N. Y. in May and June at $19. Molasses firm at 38c. Sugar firm at 7¼@8¼ and good demand. Coffee unchanged. Clover seed dull at $5.50@5.75. Active demand for Money. Exchange without alteration.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the First day of January, A. D. 1859.
Made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of this Company is "The Home Insurance Company," Incorporated in 1853 and located in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.
The capital of said company actually paid up in cash is ... [illegible]
The surplus on the 1st Jan., 1859, ... [illegible]
Total am't capital and surplus ... $1,043,431 72

ASSETS.
Amount of cash in bank ... $ 65,461 69
[illegible] in course of transmission ... 17,729 84
Unincumbered real estate owned by the company ... 67,631 00
Loans on bond and mortgages, being first lien of record on unincumbered real estate, worth at least $1,179,500, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing ... 594,593 93
Loans on bonds and mortgages on which there is due more than one year's interest ... none
Loans on stocks and bonds payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged ... 109,650 00
[illegible] ... none.
[illegible] bank stocks owned by the company (market value) ... 85,000 00
Debts due the company on which judgment has been obtained ... none.
U. S. Treasury Notes (mark't value) ... 77 147 26
Assessments on the stock of the company called in and due, and unpaid, or premium notes due and unpaid ... none.
Missouri State bonds 6 per ct. (market value) ... none.
Interest actually due and unpaid ... 17,150 00
Premiums due and uncollected on policies issued at the office ... 14,129 00
Bills receivable for premiums on inland navigation risks ... 1,685 84
[illegible] ... 5,034 74
Total Assets ... $1,077,990 40

LIABILITIES.
Amount of Losses adjusted and due and unpaid ... none.
Losses incurred and in process of adjustment ... $10,118 29
Losses reported, on which no action has been taken ... 5,591 25
Claims for losses resisted by the company ... 15,849 00
Dividends declared due and unpaid—either cash or scrip declared, but not yet due ... 240 00
Money borrowed ... none.
All other existing claims against the company ... none.
Total am't Losses, Claims and Liabilities ... $32,558 ...

The greatest amount insured at any one risk is $30,000, but will not, as a general rule, exceed $10,000.
The company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, it being the intention of the company to distribute its risks as much as possible, and not to lose more than $10,000 by a single fire.
No part of its capital or earnings are deposited in any other State as security for losses therein.
An attested copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation accompanies this Statement.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York. } ss.
Charles J. Martin, President, and J. Milton Smith, Secretary, of the Home Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.
[Signed] CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
[Signed] J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 24th day of January, A. D. 1859.
J. WM. BUSTEED, Commissioner in New York for the State of Illinois.

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1860.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 31, 1859.
Whereas, the Home Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by an Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois, approved February 17th, 1855, and the act amendatory thereof, approved January 23d, 1857; and whereas, said company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof appointing H. W. Zimmerman, of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of business of insurance, and fully and unconditionally authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and in behalf of said Company, and consenting that service of process upon the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said H. W. Zimmerman is authorized as an Agent for the said Company to transact the business of insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, 1860, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, this 31st day of January, 1859.
[SEAL] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor Public Accounts.
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CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD.
Cash Capital, $250,000, all paid in.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1859.
Cash Items, including $28,625.78 in Bank ... $28,985.78
Bank Stock and Bonds, market value ... 126,303.00
Loans on Mortgages, Bank Stocks or other approved securities ... 136,072.16
Balance on Books, Interest due, and Office Furniture ... 6,989.54
Total assets ... $298,351.48
Total Liabilities for Losses not due ... $16,465.11
C. C. WAITE, Sec'y. C. B. BOWERS, Pres't.
General Agency for the Western States at Chicago, Illinois. W. B. LOUNSSBURY, Gen. Agent, S. H. PRICE, Ass't Gen. Agent.
ja27 d3w sim C. N. HOLDEN, Agt. for Chicago.

FARMER'S UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. Capital and Surplus ... $150,000
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.
Accrued Capital ... $3,000,000
JNO. B. ACKLEY, Agent. No. 4 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
FIRE, MARINE and LIFE INSURANCE effected for any amount desired at reasonable rates in *reliable* Eastern Companies. ja27 d95 ly

Peoria Marine & Fire Insu'nce Co.
OF PEORIA.
CAPITAL ... $500,000
Paid Up in Cash ... 300,000
MARINE AND FIRE RISKS UNDERWRITTEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.
J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent.
ja4 b910 ly No. 145 South Water street, Chicago.

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
Office, 142 South Water Street.
Authorized Capital, $500,000 | Paid in and secured, 175,500
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols
E. C. Wilder, J. Edwards,
Hiram B. Smith.
ADVISORY DIRECTORS:
Watson Carr, G. H. Hazleton,
C. N. Henderson, Adam Smith,
E. C. WILDER, Secretary. A. EDWARDS, President.
GEO. F. HASTINGS, General Agent.
LEWIS B. RUNDELL, City Surveyor.
Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance.
ja14'59-ly

NORTH AMERICAN
Fire Insurance Company.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
PAID UP CAPITAL $400 000.
Insure against Loss by Fire only.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, corner Lasalle and South Water streets.
NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Norwich, Conn.
PAID UP CAPITAL $175 000.
Insure against Loss by Fire.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, corner of South Water and Clark streets. First Floor, Loomis' Block. oc28

Chicago Firemen's Insurance Co.
Office N. W. Corner of Lake and Clark-sts, UP STAIRS.
CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - $200,000.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Church, B. W. Raymond, Geo. W. Dole,
S. B. Haddock, T. E. Bolsford, Orrington Lunt,
C. B. Farwell, W. M. Larrabee, J. T. Edwards.
THOMAS CHURCH, Prest.
C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y, JOS. R. BROWN, Surveyor
se27 '58 a58-ly

Northwestern Insurance Comp'y,
OSWEGO, NEW YORK.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1832.)
Capital 150,000—With a Large Surplus.
THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that Mr. JULIUS WHITE has been reappointed agent of this Company, and is alone authorized to issue and renew policies in Chicago.
Mr. WHITE is authorized to adjust and pay all losses arising under our Policies, either Fire or Marine.
S. B. LUDLOW, Sec'y. JAMES PLATT President.
The undersigned will be happy to see his friends and the patrons of the old Northwestern generally, at the Office, No. 145 South Water street, assuring them that our rates shall be as low as those of any other responsible Company, and that Losses shall be fairly adjusted and promptly paid.
JULIUS WHITE, Agent,
145 South Water street.

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
11 - - - - South Water Street, - - - - 11.
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
(Distillers of)
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL.
The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal terms.

Legal

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, April Term, A. D. 1859. [illegible] Mather, Taft & King, Compl'ts Sol'rs. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, A. D. 1859. Patrick Higgins vs. William Welch, William Welch 2d, Daniel Murphy and Jeremiah A. Kinsella. In Chancery. [illegible] Gallop & Hitchcock, Compl'ts Sol'rs. W. KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court—February Special Term, A. D. 1859. Henry Milward vs. C. D. Culbertson & Co. [illegible] H. DAVIS, Plff's Att'y. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, 1859. Orrin Sherman vs. George M. Coffin. [illegible] Spafford, Porter & Jones, Plff's Att'ys. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas—Chicago, January 24th, 1859. Granville Kimball vs. Luke Comstock, Warren T. Hecox, Edward L. Comstock.—In Chancery. [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Receiver.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Special Term, A. D. 1859. William McCully, John F. McCully, and Mark W. Watson vs. George F. Hoyt. [illegible] Cornell Wilke & Jameson, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, 1859. Charles H. Booth and Charles Tuttle vs. Orville Finch. Attachment. [illegible] Thompson & Bishop, Plff's Att'ys. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

ESTATE OF GRAHAM MARR DECEASED. Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Graham Marr deceased, [illegible] LUCIE MARR, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Graham Marr dec'd. By H. H. MASSEY, Agent. Blue Island, January 11th, 1859.

MORTGAGE SALE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that default having been made in the payment of a certain Promissory Note secured in and by a certain mortgage, made and executed by Alfred P. Wurts [illegible] Chicago, Dec. 23d, 1858. GEO. M. GRAY, Mortgagee. The above sale is postponed until February 4th, 1859, at the same time and place. Chicago, January 13th, 1859. GEO. M. GRAY, Mortgagee. The above sale is postponed until February 8th, 1859, at the same time and place. Chicago, February 1st, 1859. GEO. M. GRAY, Mortgagee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY. Circuit Court of Cook County.—January Special Term, A. D. 1859. Jerman & Kestor and Porter Skinner vs. Andrew J. Short. [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. Cornell, Waite & Jameson, Plff's Att'ys.

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County. Circuit Court of Cook Co.—In Chancery. Bennett B. Chambers vs. James Michie. [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook county. Chicago, Jan. 25th, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas—February Term, A. D. 1859. William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, vs. Randolph Densmore, Barney H. Dyckman and Edwin Densmore—Attachment. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Estate of George Coombs, deceased. [illegible] HENRY B. DIKE, Executor. JANE COOMBS, Executrix. Chicago, December 1st, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—COUNTY Court of Cook County. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Fredrick, deceased. [illegible] MARGARETHA FREDRICK, Administratrix. Chicago, January 3d, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, 1859. Salvador Lind, Samuel S. Beler, Executors and Trustees of Jabez Barber, deceased, vs. Joseph Wells, Isabella Ann Wells, [illegible] Harriet Barber, Charles Y. Bell and Elisa Bell his wife. In Chancery. [illegible] Mather, Taft & King, Compl'ts Sol'rs. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—WHEREAS Charles C. Clarke and Mary B., his wife, of the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, executed to me as Trustee a deed of trust of the premises hereinafter described, [illegible] FRANCIS F. EGGLESTON. Chicago, February 2nd, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1859. James Wilson and Benjamin Eggleston vs. Robert Camahan.—In Chancery. [illegible] Arthur W. Windet, Compl'ts Sol'r. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

WHEREAS, JOSIAH E. COLBURN, OF Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, in order to secure the payment of a certain note made and signed by him together with one Robert L. Dunlap, for the sum of three thousand dollars, dated December 4th, 1855, [illegible] HIRAM F. MATHER, Trustee for Erastus Bailey. MATHER, TAFT & KING, Attorneys. Dated January 21st, 1859.

CHANCERY NOTICE—STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County April Term A. D. 1859. Franklin Webster [illegible] vs. Elbridge G. Newell, [illegible] WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. Franklin Webster, Compl'ts Sol'r.

Commission Merchants.

MURRY NELSON
PRODUCE, COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANT.
No. 6 Hilliard's Block, corner Clark and South Water-sts.
Agents for the FULTON STARCH WORKS, Fulton, N. Y., [illegible] M. NELSON, P. O. [illegible]

GEORGE R. BECKLEY
(FORMERLY BECKLEY, MORSE & CO.,)
Produce Commission Merchants.
HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST of my partners in the firm of Beckley, Morse & Co., I will continue the Produce Commission business on the above style. Office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets.
Chicago, January 24, 1859. GEO. R. BECKLEY.

CULVER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

READ A. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.
WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, offer their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on consignments, and property in store. Refer to Geo. Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and Geo. Steele & Co.

HIRAM WHEELER
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner of Clark and South Water street.
WHEELER'S BUILDING—UP STAIRS.
Chicago ... Illinois

1858 - - Winter Arrangement. - - 1859.
N. W. GRAHAM & CO.,
Forwarding Merchants,
Shipping Agents Illinois Central Railroad, and Wharf Boat Proprietors.
CAIRO ... ILLINOIS
WE HAVE JUST PUT DOWN IRON Tracks and Slides leading directly from the old Depot to our Wharf Boat, which enables us to forward freight to and from the Railroad with great despatch and without the exposure or liability to damage, unavoidable in any other method of handling.
We also give prompt and careful attention to re-shipments by river to Nashville, Evansville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, New Orleans and Memphis.
Cairo, Illinois, December 18th, 1858.

JONES & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE IN Store or for Shipment. Sterling Exchange on London for sale. Exchange on New York bought and sold. Office in Steel's Block, corner of Lasalle and South Water streets.

R. S. KING
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
7 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 79 BEAVER STREET ... NEW YORK.
WALLER & CO.,
NO. 17 STATE STREET ... CHICAGO, ILL.
Cash Advance made on Produce in Store, or shipped to our House in New York.
JAMES LEES, } New York. JAMES R. WALLER, } Chicago.
EDWARD WALLER, }

FISH & LESTER,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
14 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.
Cash advances on Shipments to Silas H. Fish, Buffalo.
Refer to J. H. Dunham, President, Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago, and A. A. Bresler & Co., Buffalo.

F. G. SALTONSTALL. E. L. TINKHAM. JOHN C. ANDLER.
F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, CORNER Clark and Lake streets. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds of every description, either in this city or in the New York Market. Quotations of the New York Stock Market received daily by telegraph. Sales and purchases made at the Stock Exchange at lowest rates of commission.

RUMSEY BRO. & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Give their exclusive attention to the
PURCHASE AND SALE
Of Flour, Grain, and other Produce,
ON COMMISSION.
148 ... South Water cor. Clark street ... 148
CHICAGO.

J. J. RICHARDS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 150 South Water street, Chicago.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
Refers to—J. H. Dunham, Chicago; J. Young Scammon, Chicago; Geo. W. Dole, Chicago; Rumsey, Bro & Co., New York; Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis; J. Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill.; G S Dole, Chicago.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NEW YORK.
Underwood & Co., Chicago,
Agents for the North-west.

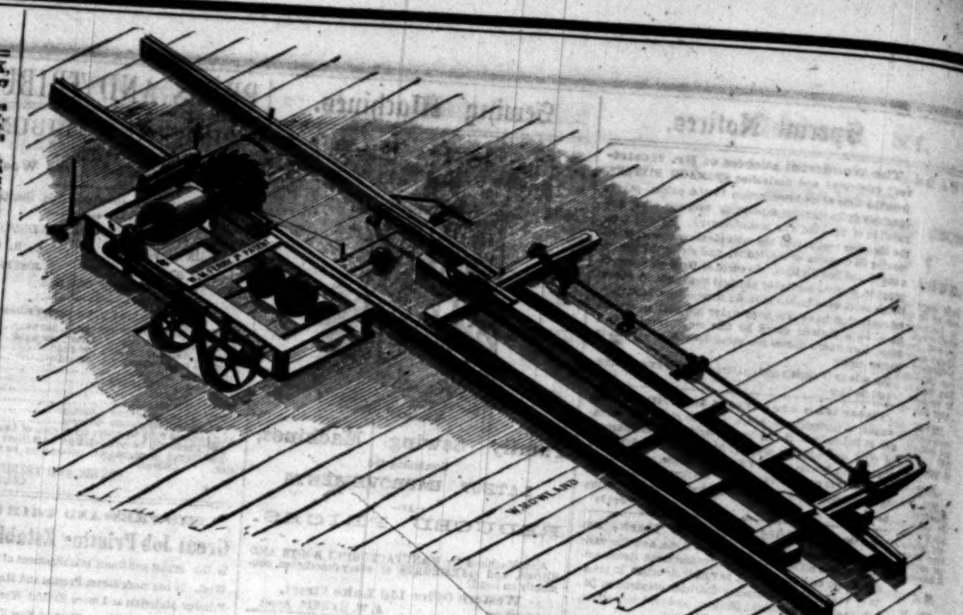
D. ROBERT, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Dealer in all kinds of Flour and Feed, and Country Produce. Wholesale and Retail.
341 and 343 Kinzie, corner of Wolcott street, Chicago, Ill.
Flour and Feed delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

UNDERWOOD & CO.
Commission Merchants,
153 S. Water Street,
CHICAGO.
WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH ADVANCES on Grain for shipment East, giving the owner privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission. UNDERWOOD & CO., 153 S. Water street.

D. KREIGH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner of South Water and Franklin streets.
CHICAGO ... ILLINOIS
D. KREIGH. E. D. TAYLOR.

Sextons and Undertakers.

NO. 82 LA SALLE STREET.
HAVEONHAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY style and finish, Wood, Lead, and Zinc Coffins; also shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand, and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours of the day or night.
They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.
WRIGHT & MOULTON.



TO LUMBERMEN!
MONEY SAVED IN MANUFACTURE IS MONEY MADE!
All Persons Engaged in the Manufacture of Lumber in any way
Will Find it to their Interest to Examine one of
WM. M. FERRY, JR.'S, PATENT AUTOMATIC CIRCULAR SAWING MILLS! AT ONCE.
PATENTED July 21, 1857. PATENT RE-ISSUED April 6, 1858. ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT PATENTED May 4, 1858, since which time sales have been very large.
THE LOG MILLS
Will Saw all kinds of Lumber from any kind of Log up to 28 or 30 feet long; or, with Double Carriage, 50 to 60 feet; using a Saw 5½ to 6 feet in diameter according to size of Logs to be cut.
THE SIDING MILLS
Will saw beautifully all kinds of Siding, Fencing, Flooring, Scantling, &c., &c., from Cants 18 to 20 feet long.

Both these Mills are AUTOMATIC, or SELF OPERATIVE, or can easily be worked by hand without any change or alteration in their construction: are the most simple and seldom get out of repair. They are Made to Wear—warranted durable and substantial—for Year in and Year out. The Saw Frames are of Iron entire: the Carriage and all are made to endure heavy work, to insure accuracy and durability. The Patentee has been a

PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER OF LUMBER
for the past Thirteen Years, and now offers the result of his labors and experience to those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits, claiming that Lumbermen are here offered the

ONLY RELIABLE SAWING MILLS
now before the public. Also claiming and ready to prove that the LOG MILL will perform more than *Three Times* the work of a Muley Mill with the expense of One.

The SIDING MILL will perform from ⅓ to ½ more work than any Siding Mill ever known. The per cent. clean profit these Mills will make over the above estimates of work will be, as will be seen at once by a practical man, much greater from the fact that the expense of running, less hands employed, and *next to nothing for repairs*, are items in the manufacture of Lumber that eat up the profits to an alarming extent if not watched. These Mills attend to these items in person; that is, they augment the profit of the manufacturer.

The above Engraving represents the Siding Mill correctly. It is well to state that these mills are not dependent upon the mere statement of Mr. Ferry, the Inventor. They have been used by many, and thoroughly tested in all respects, and are recommended by all far above any Mills in the United States. We have room but for a few of the many flattering testimonials coming from high and responsible parties.

From Practical Sawyers.
The undersigned are practical Sawyers, and having used and seen in use other kinds of Circular Saw Mills, we prefer those of Wm. M. Ferry, Jr's Patent above all others. [illegible]

From Lumber Inspectors.
We, the undersigned, Lumber Inspectors of the city of Chicago, [illegible]
Chicago, December 30, 1858. [illegible]

From Manufacturers.
The undersigned, Manufacturers of Lumber, having had in use Wm. M. Ferry Jr's Patent Siding Mills, do hereby testify to the excellence above all other kinds we have seen in operation. [illegible]

From Dealers.
We, the undersigned, Lumber Dealers in the city of Chicago, having handled and sold more or less lumber manufactured from William M. Ferry, Jr.'s Patent Siding Mills, take pleasure in hereby certifying [illegible]

We beg, also, to refer to the following gentlemen, who are well acquainted with all the practical workings, profits and benefits of my Mills:
Hon. Wm. T. Powers, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Hon. Wilder D. Foster, do. do.
Hon. George Martin, do. do.
Hon. C. H. McCray, do. do.
Lucius Patterson, Esq., do. do.
Henry Martin, Esq., do. do.
Henry Wood, Esq., do. do.
Hon. Jas. V. Campbell, Detroit, Mich.
G. J. Walker, Esq., do. do.
Hon. F. J. Littlejohn, Allegan, Mich.
Hon. H. D. Post, Holland, Mich.
Hon. Henry Penoyer, Grand Haven, Mich.
Hon. T. W. Ferry, do. do.
L. G. Mason, Esq., Muskegon, Mich.
[illegible]
John Van Arman, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Walter Ball, Esq., do. do.
AND HUNDREDS MORE IF NECESSARY.

In ordering a machine, it is necessary to know whether you want a *Left hand* or a *Right hand machine*, as the carriages are so constructed as to offset from the saw in running back. [illegible]

The weight of Siding Mill, complete, is about ... 2,000 lbs
" Log Mill ... 4,000 lbs
I keep on hand, at all times, the above mills, ready to ship from my shop to any port on the Lakes, or to any point in the United States or Canada, and if required, send a man to put them up and give instructions about running them.
Any further particulars can be had by addressing me as follows:
WM. M. FERRY, JR.,
FERRYSBURG, Grand Haven Post Office, Michigan.
Or to my General Agents for the United States.
Tripp, Hale & Co.,
PATENT OFFICE DEPOT.
ja19-3m No. 100 Lake street, Chicago.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 28TH, 1858, Passenger Trains will leave the Wells street Depot daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—MAIN LINE.
For Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Beloit, Janesville and Prairie du Chien.
Passenger and Mail ... 8.30 A. M.
Passenger (daily) ... 7.10 P. M.
Elgin, McHenry, Crystal Lake and Richmond ... 3.30 P. M.
CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.
FOR DIXON, FULTON AND CENTRAL IOWA.
Through Passenger ... 1.00 P. M.
DeKalb Passenger ... 4.00 P. M.
Two Through Trains will leave Central Depot at foot of Lake street, as follows:
FOR GALENA, DUNLEITH AND ST. PAUL.
Daily (Sundays excepted) ... 9.40 A. M. and 7.00 P. M.
TRAINS EASTWARD.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
Leave Dunleith 7.00 A. M.—arrive in Chicago 5.30 P. M.
Leave do 7.00 P. M.—arrive in Chicago 4.15 A. M.
CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.
Leave Fulton 10.30 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 5.00 P. M.
Leave DeKalb 6.15 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 9.30 A. M.
BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH.
Leave Janesville at 10.20 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 5.30 P. M.
Leave Janesville at 3.20 P. M.—arrive in Chicago at 9.15 A. M.
FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Leave Elgin at 7.00 A. M.—arrive in Chicago 9.55 P. M.
[illegible]
E. A. HALL, Supt. JOHN B. TURNER, President.
H. M. FURMAN, General Ticket Agent. no29

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1858 ... Winter Arrangement ... 1859
THROUGH ROUTE TO NEW YORK Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Albany, Elmira, Binghamton, Springfield, Worcester, and all points in the New England States.
5:00 A. M. Mail and Accommodation, via old Michigan line.
6:45 A. M. New York Express leaves Chicago via old Michigan line.
8:00 P. M. New York and Boston Express, via old Michigan line.
6:45 A. M. Train (daily, except Sundays,) connects at Adrian with train for Monroe and Detroit, making close connections at Detroit with trains on Great Western Railroad.
5:00 A. M. (Daily, Sundays excepted,) connecting at Elkhart with train for Goshen Air Line.
8:00 P. M. (Daily, except Saturday,) connect at Adrian with trains for Monroe and Detroit.
ONE OF WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS will accompany the Night Train.
Passengers leaving Chicago on the 6:45 A. M. train get a Night Car at Cleveland.
Tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office under the Revere House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.
my10 G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD
CHANGE OF TIME.
OPEN TO MECHANICSVILLE.
ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1858, until further notice, Trains will run as follows:
Leave Clinton at ... 5.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Arrive at Mechanicsville ... 12.15 P. M.
Leave Mechanicsville ... 1.00 P. M. and 5.00 A. M.
Arrive at Clinton ... 12.30 P. M. and 6.00
Connecting with Through Trains for Chicago, over the Dixon Air-Line of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.
At DeWitt with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa.
At Wheatland with stages for Tipton. At Mechanicsville with stages for Anamosa, Lisbon, Mt. Vernon, Marion and Cedar Rapids.
FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE DAILY.
The Shortest, Cheapest and Most Expeditious Route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 138 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa.
An Agent will be at the Depot in Fulton, to receive all Freight for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge.
Clinton, Iowa, Nov. 27 1858. M. SMITH, Sup. & Secy.

1858 ... WINTER ARRANGEMENT ... 1859
For Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. LINE.
Connected of the
Chicago & Rock Island, Peoria & Bureau Valley and Mississippi & Missouri Railroads.
THROUGH FROM CHICAGO TO IOWA CITY and Washington without change of Cars. [illegible]
[illegible]
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Agent. JOHN F. TRACY, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
The Capacity of this Road is now Equal to any in the Country.
Three Through Passenger Trains
BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA.
CONNECTING DIRECT IN THE UNION Depot at Pittsburg with through trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.
[illegible]
Fare always as Low as by any other Route.
Ask for Tickets by Pittsburgh.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago makes this the
Direct Line between the East and the Great Northwest.
[illegible]
FREIGHTS WESTWARD.
[illegible]
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Supt. Altoona, Pa.

1858. Winter Arrangement. 1859
VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.
TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago.
[illegible]
R. J. SPALDING, Gen. Pass. Agent, M. C. R. R.

1858. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON AND AFTER DEC. 13, 1858, TWO Through Passenger Trains will leave the Central Depot, foot of South Water street daily, as follows:
[illegible]

Winter Arrangement.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
LAKE SHORE LINE.
Great Mail and Express Route to St. Paul.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1858, Passenger Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
THROUGH TRAINS.
[illegible]
M. L. SYKES, JR., Sup't.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R.
NOW COMPLETED AND CARS RUN from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL ROUTE
To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.
[illegible]
FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
[illegible]
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Gen'l Supt.
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agt. Pittsburgh, Pa.

1858-9 ... WINTER ARRANGEMENT ... 1858-9
VIA
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Change of Time.
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 28, 1858, Trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, as follows:
St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans Express ... 12:00 A.M. (Daily, Sundays excepted.)
St. Louis and Cairo Express ... 10:00 P.M. (Daily, Saturdays excepted.)
For Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Terre Haute, Alton, Jefferson City, Kansas City, ST. LOUIS, Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, Natchez, Galveston, NEW ORLEANS.
[illegible]
CONNECTIONS.
[illegible]
FOR THROUGH TICKETS AND INFORMATION.
[illegible]
W. P. JOHNSON, General Passenger Agent.
W. R. ARTHUR, Supt. Chicago Division.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC R. R.
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1858, Trains on this road will leave Chicago as follows:
9:00 A. M. For Beloit, Janesville, Madison and Prairie du Chien.
3:00 P. M. For Janesville and Madison.
Trains arrive at 12:10 P. M. and 5.00 P. M.
Carrying the through U. S. Mail for all points in the Northwest.
Through from Chicago to Prairie du Chien without change of Cars.
[illegible]
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.

200 BALES PRIME NEW YORK Hops, for sale by
SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

CH[illegible]

VOLUME XII.

PRESS AND TRIBU[NE]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY [illegible]

Chicago Breadstuffs and Pro[visions] Markets.

The receipts of Breadstuffs during the past week were much heavier than those of any we[ek] [illegible] year—Wheat showing an increase of 27,13[illegible] on the previous week, and Flour an incr[ease of] 2,981 bbls. The total receipts of Breadstuffs [dur]ing the past five weeks compare with th[e same period of] 1858, as follows:

	1859.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]

The market during the week has been m[ore] active, Flour and Wheat barely sustaining prices which ruled a week ago; Corn advanc[ed] 3c, and Oats, Rye and Barley firm and [illegible].

The receipts of Hogs during the past w[eek] were 857 Live, and 2,352 Dressed. The follo[wing] table shows the receipts, shipments and [sur]plus of the season:

Receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs from Nov. 1 to Jan 29 ... [illegible]
Received last week ... [illegible]
Total ... [illegible]
Shipped to Jan. 29 ... [illegible]
last week ... [illegible]
Total surplus ... [illegible]

The Provision market during the week h[as] been very firm and quite inactive. There is l[itt]le or no Mess Pork or Lard offering, and the sales have been very trifling. The market fo[r] Cut Meats has been active, under a dema[nd] from Baltimore, and heavy sales have been ma[de] at an advance of ⅛c.

There are only a few of the small packers no[w] in operation, and there is every prospect th[at] the packing season will entirely close th[is] month. If there are any hogs in the countr[y] the present prices will undoubtedly bring the[m] in.

The following table shows the closing pri[ces] of the principal staples of this market, compar[ed] with the prices that ruled a year since:

	Feb. 8 1859.	Feb. [illegible] 1858.
Flour, Spring Extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, No. 1 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, West'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timothy Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, Green Salted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, Dry Flint	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Leavitt Claim in the Legisla[ture]

The House Committee on Canal and Can[al] Lands have submitted a report upon the p[art] ment of the Leavitt claim. The report [is] based entirely upon such facts having a be[ar]ing on the case as are embodied in public r[e]cords, and upon the insight thus obtained t[he] Committee predicate the following resol[u]tions, and recommend their adoption by t[he] Legislature:

Resolved, That the allowance of the claim [of] David Leavitt for forty thousand dollars by t[he] joint action of himself and O. H. Ray, "two [of] the canal trustees" was unwise, and ma[de] against the established facts appearing upon t[he] public records.

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Legi[s]lature to appoint an agent to confer with Ca[pt.] Swift in relation to the prosecution of the cla[im] for $4,000 against David Leavitt, and to ta[ke] such other action in the premises as the St[ate] may require.

It is understood that the State Trustee, w[ho] is now at Springfield, will put in a rejoind[er] to the report, in which we doubt not he w[ill] completely vindicate himself from the ce[n]sure passed upon him by the Committe[e] and, perhaps, all that it becomes us to d[o] under the circumstances is to request a [sus]pension of judgment in the premises un[til] that officer shall have been heard. Neverth[e]less we cannot refrain from calling attenti[on] to a few facts covered by the report:

I. The claim of Mr. Leavitt has receiv[ed] the unqualified indorsement of some of t[he] ablest and most experienced financiers in th[is] country, including the American bondholde[rs] —as well as a large number of promin[ent] citizens of Illinois of both political parti[es]. In censuring the State Trustee, therefore, f[or] allowing this claim, the Committee pronoun[ce] a no less unqualified censure upon the parti[es] who have recommended its payment.

II. The committee profess to have exa[m]ined this subject only in the light of publ[ic] records. All collateral testimony beari[ng] upon the subject was rejected. Why it w[as] thought proper to pursue this course it [is] difficult to imagine, if the committee w[ere] really desirous of doing justice to all t[he] parties. From the nature of the case b[ut] little pertaining to the agency of Mr. Leavi[tt] in the negotiation for which the claim w[as] preferred, was incorporated into the publ[ic] records. He was not appointed by the Go[v]ernor of the State nor by the Legislature [to] make the negotiation. The success of h[is] mission depended upon his unofficial chara[c]ter, his entire separation from State interes[t] and his identity of interest with those fr[om] whom he sought to obtain the money. The[se] facts, as well as the reasons for it, were we[ll] understood at the time; and it is becau[se] these were the facts in the case that the pu[blic] records are not a reliable source of i[n]formation touching the justice of Mr. Leav[itt']s claim. All the concurrent testimon[y] furnished by the history of the times and the recollection of intelligent gentlemen w[ho] in some way or other bore a part in the e[f]fort made to save this great improvement a[nd] to secure to the State the benefits of its co[m]pletion, is strongly affirmatory of the inval[u]able service done the State and people [of] Illinois by Mr. Leavitt. But all this testim[ony] was ignored, and the case submitted to [the] committee was judged solely upon a reco[rd] known to be exceedingly imperfect, havi[ng] but very little bearing upon the subject, a[nd] that little by no means reliable.

The Committee assert that the public re[c]ords show that Messrs. Ryan and Oakley n[e]gotiated seven-eighths of the loan of $1,60[0,]000, leaving only $200,000 as the sum actual[ly] negotiated by Mr. Leavitt. We do not su[p]pose the Committee misrepresent the publ[ic] records in this particular; the evidence th[at] they misrepresent the facts in the case is p[er]fectly overwhelming, and could not but ha[ve] led the committee to a widely different co[n]clusion from that reached by them, had th[ey] given admission to it. For example, For[d's] History of Illinois, says in relation to the m[at]ter:

"Four (Ryan and Oakley) both failed in [the] negotiation with the bondholders, and [were] pretended to apply elsewhere; or if they d[id] they were bound to fail again, and they kn[ew] it."

And again, when Gov. Davis and Mr. O[ak]ley failed to make the negotiation, they [re]turned, in the language of Gov. Ford, "[the] unlucky ministers of a discredited State."

And yet again, Gov. Ford writes:

"To Mr. Leavitt's visit to Europe, and [his] own liberal subscription, we are undoubtedly [in]debted for the success of the loan."

Why did the Committee reject testimony [of] this character, substantiated as it is by con[temporary] letters written at the time by Gov. Da[vis,] Ryan, Oakley, Baring Brothers & Co., as w[ell] as by the evidence of hundreds of living w[it]nesses who were personally cognizant of [the] facts? No incident in the past history of I[llinois] is sustained by a stronger array of [evi]dence than can be adduced to prove [that] solely to the efforts of Mr. Leavitt, to hi[s] assuming obligations in behalf of the Stat[e] more than half a million of dollars, to [his] personal influence with the English bo[nd]holders, and to the untiring persever[ance] with which he prosecuted his official mi[s]sion in behalf of a "discredited State"—were [the] people and government of Illinois indeb[ted] for the loan of $1,600,000.

III. As to the justice of Mr. Leavi[tt's] claim for this negotiation but one sentim[ent] appears to prevail outside of the House Co[mmittee.] [illegible] mittee and the foreign bondholders—and [illegible] latter concede its *justice* while protest[ing] against its becoming a charge upon the Tr[ust.] Mr. Wentworth, editor of the Chicago *De[mocrat]* [illegible] thinks Mr. Leavitt ought to have b[een] [illegible]